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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN GROUPS DEMAND U.S. PULLOUT FROM SOUTH

SK211037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Aug (KCNA)--Foreign public circles strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The West Jutland, Roskilde, Juelsminde, Bandrup, Tvind and Bustrup branches of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association held a solidarity meeting on July 27 and published a joint statement.

The victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war was a brilliant result of the wise guidance of President Kim Il-song, an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, the statement said.

It bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists' aggressive moves against Korea. It says:

The 1,000 odd pieces of nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea must be immediately withdrawn or destroyed and democracy be realised in South Korea.

Korea must be reunified in accordance with the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

In its statement dated July 26, the West Germany-Korea Friendship Association pointed out that the United States, urged by a wild ambition for world supremacy, has turned South Korea into an aggressive military base, a nuclear base, and schemes to unleash a war again on the Korean peninsula.

It said military provocations against the DPRK must be brought to an end at once and the United States must withdraw its troops and all its nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Arnulfo Gomez, rector of the "Simon Bolivar" Special School of Nicaragua, in his talk issued on July 23 fully supported the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and bitterly condemned the U.S. imperialists' moves to form a tripartite military alliance and unleash a nuclear war.

CSO: 4100/253

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ANTIWAR, ANTINUCLEAR MOVEMENT URGED

SK200345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--Leading officials of the central guiding committee of the Korean Chondoist Association and the central committees of the Korean Christians Federations, the Korean Buddhist Federation and the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea issued talks recently in support of the appeal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

They said in their talks that the appeal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland which calls upon the South Korean people and overseas Koreans to frustrate the nuclear war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges through a nationwide anti-war, anti-nuclear war in Korea is a patriotic initiative correctly reflecting the desire of the Korean nation to live an independent and peaceful life in a unified land free from aggression and war and a very timely and just measure reflecting the demand of the times and the desire of the fellow countrymen.

As stressed in the appeal, Korea is in a touch-and-go situation in which no one can tell when the U.S. imperialists would ignite a nuclear war, they noted. The critical situation today urgently demands that all the Koreans who love the country and the nation turn out as one in the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement before arguing about ideology, political view and religious belief.

They said all the Chondoists and Buddhists in South Korea and abroad and the people of all strata and fellow believers in South Korea should closely unite and courageously join in the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement to frustrate the nuclear war moves of the American aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan traitorous clique, and the writers and artists in South Korea should powerfully guide the fellow countrymen to the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement.

CSO: 4100/253

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TALK DENOUNCES CHON TU-HWAN's VISIT TO JAPAN

SK181222 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean in South Korea 1000 GMT
16 Aug 84

[Talk on the aim of Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan from the "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] Voices at home and abroad condemning traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan are increasing with each passing day. In particular, with the announcement of Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to Japan, antigovernment and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiments have rapidly increased among the people from all strata.

On 15 August, patriotic students from 13 universities in Seoul, including Songgyungwang, Seoul, and Yonsei universities, staged antigovernment rallies and demonstrations in protest of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to Japan. Earlier, Kim Yong-sam, chairman of the Committee for Promoting Democratization, in a statement denounced Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan, saying that the aim of his visit is to establish the political and material foundation to maintain and strengthen his suppressive system.

The voices opposing and condemning traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan are also increasing among religious figures and people from all strata. Then, why is traitor Chon Tu-hwan desperately trying to realize his visit to Japan despite these strong opposition and condemnation by the people at home and abroad?

In a nutshell, the aim of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan is not only to deepen subordination to Japan and perpetuate national division by strengthening the political, economic, and military collusion between South Korea and Japan in accordance with the instruction of the United States, but also to obtain protection, support, and aid from the U.S. imperialists and realize his wild ambition for the security of political power and for long-term office in return for handing South Korea over to the United States and Japan as a double colony. To tell about the aim of Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan a little more concretely, one of the major aims of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan is to establish a tripartite military and security system among South Korea, the United States, and Japan.

As we know well, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have more closely linked South Korea and Japan politically, economically, and militarily in accordance with their Asian strategy and policy on the Korean peninsula in particular and, based on this, have attempted to complete the formation of a tripartite military alliance of South Korea, the United States, and Japan.

The United States has long been frantic in realizing its ambition for aggression by accelerating the collusion between the South Korean rulers and the Japanese reactionaries.

One of the aims of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan is precisely to complete the formation of such a tripartite military alliance. Therefore, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan is a very dangerous war junket which will further aggravate the situation of Asia, to say nothing of the Korean peninsula. Another aim of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan, where he will be nestled in the bosom of the Japanese reactionaries, is to increase the military capability of South Korea by introducing more Japanese monopoly capital which will result in further strengthening the collusion between South Korea and Japan and further deepening the economic subordination of South Korea to subordination of South Korea to Japan.

Today, the South Korean economy is in a serious crisis unprecedented in history because of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's treacherous and treasonous economic policy so dependent to foreign countries. Many enterprises have been closed and production has been stagnant. The economy has been driven into a corner. Foreign debts have rapidly increased, exceeding the line of \$40 billion.

Through his visit to Japan, then, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to beg his Japanese boss for more aid in a bid to patch up the present crisis and to increase military capability so that he can further step up preparations for war against the North.

The aim of Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan also involves the criminal characteristic of trying to perpetuate national division.

At a time when the broad people at home and abroad are calling for the early realization of the North's proposal for tripartite talks for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification, Chon Tu-hwan, while visiting Japan, will beg for the Japanese reactionaries' support for his splittist slogan of so-called democratic unification through national harmony.

It is certain then, that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan is not only a junket of treachery to sell the country and the nation to the Japanese militarists but is also a junket of war and division to hinder peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification, to aggravate tension there, and to perpetuate national division.

This is why youths and students of universities, including Songgyungwan, Seoul, and Yongsei universities, off-stage figures, religious figures, and people from all strata are now resolutely opposing Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan.

If Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan is realized, South Korea would be more deeply subordinated to the Japanese militarists and their maneuvers for reinvasion would reach a more grave stage. Consequently, the situation on the Korean peninsula will become more tense and reunification will be even more far away.

Therefore, those who are concerned about the future of the country and the nation and who want to see peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification should join the struggle against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan and vigorously rise up in the anti-Japanese and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle. This is the only way for national salvation and patriotism.

CSO: 4110/145

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON OPPOSITION TO CHON'S JAPAN TRIP

Christian Youth in South

SK171131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Aug (KCNA)--CHOSON SINBO August 11 carried an "emergency statement of Christian youth and students" made public by eight organizations of South Korea including the General Federation of Christian Students and the Council of Christian Youth on July 23 in denunciation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan.

The statement noted that an emergency meeting of Christian youth and students branded the scheduled visit of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to Japan as unpardonable anti-national treacherous diplomacy adopted on the basis of the interest of the "regime" in disregard of the nation's pride and great cause.

It resolutely opposed Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan, particularly, his meeting with Hirohito, a war criminal.

Pointing out that one of the important aims of Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan is to consolidate the "South Korea-U.S.-Japan tripartite security cooperation system," the statement said: This precisely means that our nation is faced with the danger of new total subjugation by Japan as well as by the United States.

It stressed:

First, we strongly urge Chon Tu-hwan to nullify his plan to visit Japan.

Second, we urge Japan to clearly and frankly apologize for its past crimes against our nation and not to repeat the past crimes in league with the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" which has no support of the people.

Third, calling upon all Christians, patriotic citizens and conscientious personages of Japan including Christians to join us, we resolve ourselves to vigorously struggle for the stoppage of Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to Japan and the maintenance of an independent stand towards Japan.

Japanese Figures

SK181036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--Various figures of Japan recently issued talks against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan.

Independent member of the House of Councillors Tokuma Utsunomiya said:

Chon Tu-hwan is the author of the Kwangju bloodbath in May 1980. The South Korean people still remember this.

To invite such a fellow to Japan will aggravate the confrontation between North and South and deepen the South Korean people's distrust in Japan.

Another independent member of the House of Councillors Ryokichi Minobe said:

To invite Chon Tu-hwan to Japan means only seeking the division of the Korean peninsula. We desire the reunification of North and South. Accordingly, we will not tolerate inviting Chon Tu-hwan.

Makoto Ichikawa, vice president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, noted that to invite Chon Tu-hwan to Japan will only increase the Korean people's distrust in the Japanese Government, and Chon Tu-hwan must not come to Japan.

International commentator Yoshihisa Kajitani said that Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to Japan is aimed at completing a Japan-U.S.-South Korea tripartite military alliance and perpetuating Korea's division, national split. The Japanese Government's invitation of Chon Tu-hwan is intolerable for the Japanese and Korean peoples.

Talks opposing the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan visit were issued also by professor of Tokyo Metropolitan University Masaki Yamazumi, professor of Chuo University Narihiko Ito, director of the youth department of the central headquarters of the National Railway Workers Union Hiroshi Nishizawa, critic Tatsuya Sato, international affairs researcher Shigeo Hatata and lawyer Kinju Morikawa.

Daily Denounces Tour

SK191009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN August 18 carried an article titled "Tour of Warmaniac for Stepping up Anti-communism and War Moves" in denunciation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan slated for September.

Noting that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan plans to call on the Japanese reactionaries at any cost in disregard of public protest and denunciation

at home and abroad, the paper says this is aimed to place South Korea further under the domination of Japanese militarism.

In particular, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan tries to prolong his remaining days by strengthening the military tieup with the Japanese reactionaries and hastening the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance to zealously execute the U.S. and Japanese policies of aggression and war, remarks the paper.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are welcoming the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan and working hard for its realisation to intensify their aggressive and belligerent moves more openly, the paper says:

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese stooge who, not content with having offered the whole land of South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as a nuclear forward base, is opening up a broad road for the Japanese reactionaries to stage a comeback to South Korea, currying favor with them.

It is the U.S. imperialists who directs the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip.

The U.S. imperialists are working hard to execute their strategy of Asian aggression without much difficulty by framing up the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and driving out the Japanese "self-defence forces" to the Korean front. They also try to lessen their burden of military expenses by making Japan increase military and economic "aid" to South Korea.

It is clear what the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan at the instruction of the U.S. imperialists will bring about.

It will undoubtedly strengthen the military tieup between the United States, Japan and South Korea and lead the situation of the Korean peninsula and Asia to a graver phase.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must cancel the criminal Japan trip and step down from power as demanded by the people.

Prisoner's Families in South

SK200340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--CHOSON SINBO August 13 carried a statement published by the Council of Families of Conscientious Prisoners, an organization of families of South Korean political prisoners, on August 2 against the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, according to a KNS report.

Declaring that it would conduct various activities to thwart the Japan trip of the traitor, the statement says:

We are dead set against Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan, because it would only serve as an occasion of reducing South Korea again to Japan's new colony.

We oppose his Japan trip all the more strongly because it might accelerate the economic and cultural infiltration of Japan and pave the way for her military aggression, thus increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula and freezing national division.

Another main reason of our opposition to Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip is that we want to express the resentment of the people at the zealous support of the Nakasone cabinet of Japan to the anti-democratic and repressive Chon Tu-hwan "regime".

What is needed now is to frustrate the scheme of the Japanese ruling quarters in pursuing the road of militarism and smash the anti-national intrigues of the dictatorial "regime" bent on the maintenance of "power", concludes the statement.

Koreans Groups in Japan

SK211009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Aug (KCNA)--Representatives of "The National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion for Unification" (HANMINTONG), "The League of ROK Youth in Japan" and "The Union of ROK Students in Japan", Koreans' organisations under the influence of "The ROK Residents Association in Japan" (MINDAN), on July 4 called on the Japanese authorities and protested against the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and called for a stop to it, according to MINJOK SIBO, a Korean's paper in Japan.

They handed over to the Japanese authorities a letter of request and a collection of more than 95,000 signatures demanding the cancellation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip.

According to an AFP report, members of HANMINTONG entered a week-long hunger strike in Osaka on August 18 in protest against his trip.

They also held a demonstration at a park in central Osaka to denounce the scheduled Japan trip of the traitor.

MINJOK SIBO, the MINDAN-lining Koreans' paper, reported that Korean youths under the Hyogo prefectural headquarters of "The Union of ROK Students in Japan", staged a hunger strike at the end of June against the trip.

Meeting in Japan

SK230019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) decided to hold big meeting in Tokyo, Osaka and other

other places against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled Japan trip, according to Japanese radio NHK.

On August 20 SOHYO said that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip is aimed to hasten the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, and it is the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" that is barring the democratization of South Korean society.

A Saitama Japan-Korea solidarity meeting which was held on July 27 in Saitama Prefecture against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip and for supporting tripartite talks, adopted a resolution. It said:

To hasten the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance is the purpose of Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip.

It demanded the Japanese Government to radically change its policy towards Korea, cancel the invitation of Chon Tu-hwan to Japan and strive for the reunification of Korea.

A resolution adopted at the 37th regular meeting of the Fukuoka Prefectural Council of Trade Unions held on August 1 said the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip is designed to prop up his blood-stained "regime" and gain backing from the Japanese Government.

A film show was arranged on August 8 in Hiroshima.

The attendants saw the documentary film "Kwangju, a Land of Rancour, Indicts."

They expressed resentment at the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's brutal massacre and opposed the scheduled Japan trip of this murderer.

Kim Tae-chung Opposes Trip

SK192337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--Speaking at a meeting of Koreans on the outskirts of Washington on August 11, Kim Tae-chung declared that "Japan schemes to turn South Korea into a nuclear fortification and Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan will confirm this aim," according to a KYODO NEWS SERVICE report from Washington.

Expressing once again his opposition to the traitor's Japan trip, he said that this criminal trip is aimed at dismissing problems existing between Korea and Japan.

"The colonial rule of Japan over South Korea continues and the Japanese are taking away South Korean resources under the cloak of 'economic cooperation'," he said.

Ridiculing the speculation of the Japanese and South Korean press that the Japanese "emperor" might "apologize" for Japan's colonial rule over Korea,

Kim Tae-chung said: The "emperor" being a figurehead without political power, his "apology would be utterly meaningless."

RPR Mission in Japan

SK221025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--The mission of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Japan in its statement on August 17 strongly demanded the Japanese authorities to immediately cancel their "invitation" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Noting that Chon Tu-hwan blared he would codify in the "joint statement" that "the security of South Korea is essential for the security of Japan," drivelling that he will "establish new South Korea-Japan relations" during his visit to Japan, the statement says:

This means flinging the door open to the Japanese militarists for their re-invasion of South Korea, not confined to whitewashing the crime-woven history of Japanese imperialism against the Korean nation and legalizing Japan's reinvasion.

Furthermore, it revealed the intention of the traitor to offer the South Korean people on the altar of a war of aggression by increasing tension and the danger of war on the Korean peninsula through the completion of a triangular military alliance of South Korea, the United States and Japan.

CSO: 4100/253

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPERS DENOUNCE CHON LIBERATION DAY ADDRESS

SK171210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Aug (KCNA)--Papers today carry commentaries denouncing the puppet Chon Tu-hwan who, under the "nation's" mask, let out a string of trash full of fraud and deception, swindle and hypocrisy, in his "liberation day address" on August 15.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "address" was, in a word, designed to disguise the ugly color of those thrown out of the raging current of our times toward chajusong (independence) by making free with such phraseology as "independence" and "nation", declares NODONG SINMUN.

The author of the commentary says:

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan has done anything after the appearance of the so-called "Fifth Republic", it is that he made South Korea more thoroughly dependent on the United States and Japan, left it under the staggering foreign debts and reduced it to a nightmarish society where bayonets hold sway and corruption prevails.

The traitor cried for "practice of the will of national self-support" and the like in connection with his scheduled Japan trip. But he could not utter a word refuting public opinion at home and abroad that branded his trip as a treacherous one.

He words "independence" and "self-support" are all empty talk for covering up his ugly colour as a stooge of imperialism and a fascist dictator and justifying the grave consequences of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and fascist dictatorship in South Korea. They revealed his intention to freeze division, maintain the fascist rule and realise his long-term office by beautifying the reality.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan had truly wanted peace and reunification, he should have told, first of all, about ending the U.S. interference in the internal affairs and withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea and should have expressed an affirmative approach to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

But traitor Chon Tu-hwan, this time either, did not utter a word about this but, obtrusively twanged the old harp of "talks between authorities" and "North-South dialogue" for "national self-determination."

When traitor Chon Tu-hwan cried for North-South dialogue, ignoring our proposal for tripartite talks, he meant nothing but allowing the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea, keeping the U.S. troops in South Korea and maintaining power in reliance upon outside forces.

With no jugglery can traitor Chon Tu-hwan conceal his crimes against history and the nation and his treacherous color or deliver himself out of the crisis deepening at home and abroad.

CSO: 4100/253

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON GROUP OFFERING PEOPLE AS 'CANNON FODDER'

SK171142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Aug (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan group is more viciously committing criminal acts to offer all the human resources of South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as cannon fodder in their war of aggression.

Above all, the fascist clique is recruiting more people into the puppet army.

No sooner had it seized power than the puppet clique lowered the puppet army conscription age one-two years and again revised the "military service law" last year to draft into the puppet army even those young men who failed in physical examination.

As a result, the numerical strength of the puppet army thereby grew to nearly one million.

Along with this, the fascist clique is hard at work to bind more people to the fascist war machines.

The puppet clique united the "homeland defence reserve forces" units set up at each workshop into the "workshop reserve forces" of regiment or brigade size and replaced the company commanders of the "homeland defence reserve forces" with puppet army officers on the reserve list.

It also forcibly enrolled even college students into the "homeland defence reserve forces."

On the other hand, the fascist clique is trying hard to draft more people into the "civilian defence forces."

Already in 1982 the fascist clique drastically lengthened the age limit of those to be mobilized for "civilian defense forces" training from 45 to 50 and recently took the step of organising the "CDF" unit even at a workshop with 20 employees.

The puppet clique decided to train more than 500,000 "CDF" men into "elite" men and appointed 380,000 "CDF" men as "training instructors" and "security

inspectors." It also decided to set up within next year the "general civilian defence school" to train nearly 10,000 "CDF commanders" and "training instructors" annually. This is aimed to drastically expand the "civilian defence forces" on this basis in case of "emergency."

Besides, in the "administrative white book" made public in June, the puppet clique disclosed the intention to mobilize urban dwellers of sub-country seat and above as "necessary armed forces" and dwellers of districts below sub-country under the name of "homeland defence" in case they start a war against the North.

CSO: 4100/253

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CANADIAN ENVOY-DESIGNATE STRESSES TRADE GROWTH

SK180423 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Toronto, 17 Aug (YONHAP)--Donald Campbell, Canadian ambassador-designate to South Korea, reaffirmed Canada's support Friday for a Seoul-initiated peace formula that calls for direct dialogues between South and North Korea to achieve peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

In an interview with YONHAP in Toronto, Campbell said, "We do think the unification proposals in terms of proceeds that you (South Korea) have put forward are sensible ones."

Nothing that Canada is already engaged in the construction of a nuclear reactor in South Korea, the 43-year-old diplomat and energy expert said Canada remained interested in further nuclear cooperation with Korea.

Concerning binational economic cooperation and growing import barriers, the career diplomat expressed satisfaction with the fast-increasing growth in trade between Seoul and Ottawa, which he termed "astonishing," adding that to ensure trade balance, it is necessary to introduce some restrictions or measures to correct the trade imbalance.

Saying South Korea is among Canada's 10 major trade partners, Campbell went on to say that Korea has made some significant inroads in Canada, with the most notable example the recent success of pony car sales, which have been much beyond the expectations of the Korean company.

He also said there are great opportunities to expand bilateral economic cooperation in the fields of licensing arrangements, joint ventures and transfer of technology in addition to the joint inroads into third markets.

Referring to the brisk cultural exchange between the two countries, Campbell said he is not convinced that formal agreements are necessarily the best way of doing that. He said, "However, if the formality and umbrella agreement are required, we will suggest to establish such a cultural agreement."

He said many Koreans have come to Canada in recent years and have contributed to the promotion of Canada's national needs and objectives.

Designated ambassador to South Korea last June, Campbell will leave for Seoul late this month to assume his new post, replacing William Bauer.

CSO: 4100/255

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HOPES FOR SUCCESS IN FUTURE SPORTS TALKS

SK180150 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "South-North Sports Talks"]

[Text] We have just witnessed the triumphant return to Seoul of our Olympic contingent to Los Angeles this summer, scoring as many as 19 medals, including six golds.

Our youthful medalists were enthusiastically welcomed by the entire populace in the republic, cheering them for their epochal victory in national sports in national sports in the medal standings.

These Olympic athletes having participated in the Los Angeles Games and citizens as a whole as well should have now been firmly convinced of their exceptional sports capabilities, which are immediately connected with the national potential itself.

This is well proved in that Korea ranked 10th in medal standings among some 140 nations participating in the Los Angeles Olympics, exceeding our earlier expectation for the outcome in the medal scores.

It is true that our Olympic champions have amply displayed their physical as well as spiritual capabilities in sports.

Our North Korean brethren should also have shared with us the national pride connected with the Los Angeles Games.

We regret that North Korea had failed to send its sports delegation to the Los Angeles Olympics. And, it was all the more regrettable that the homogeneous Korean people now divided into the South and North had been unable to organize a single, unified sports team to participate in the grand international sports festival.

Prior to the Los Angeles Olympics, South and North Korea had met with each other on three occasions to talk about the sports exchanges between them, together with the possibility of forming a single South-North sports delegation to the Olympics as well as other international sports events.

As the South-North contacts were found simply abortive then, being unable to organize a unified team, South Korea was obliged to send its own team to Los Angeles, as we all know.

Even as a sports delegation from a divided country, however, we could harvest a bumper crop in records this time in the world sports arena.

It is a logical conclusion that if a unified South-North Korean team was organized, the results in medal standings should have been further enhanced, eloquently showing the superiority of the Korean people in sports.

Despite our previous failure to realize the South-North sports exchanges as well as the formation of a single, unified sports delegation to international events including the Olympiad, we renew our call for the eventual success in the sports talks between both parts of this divided country so we may field a consolidated team in the foreseeable future.

Reflecting our ardent wishes as such, the Korea Amateur Sports Association and Korea Olympic Committee yesterday made an overture to the North Korean sports authorities to open the South-North sports talks toward the end of this month.

We consider it most timely at this juncture that the South Korean sports authorities called upon the North to come to the conference table to take up the issue in sports still pending between them for no plausible reason.

Particularly prior to the Asian Games to be held in 1986 and the 1988 Olympiad, both to be hosted by South Korea, we attach great significance to the successful sports talks between the South and North hereafter, so that our long-sought dream for the formation of a single sports team to the major international events may come true.

The North Korean authorities are reminded that such efforts in sports should be something much more than a mere propagandist slogan.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HAILS CHON'S PROPOSAL FOR S-N COOPERATION

SK220111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "S-N Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] This year's summer news conference of President Chon Tu-hwan was especially noteworthy as it was timed with the midpoint of his seven-year tenure, or three and a half years after his inauguration under the banner of the Fifth Republic.

Thus, what he discussed in the press meeting was largely characteristic of a midterm evaluation of his rule and the presentation of his views and visions about the future progress, encompassing a broad spectrum of national life.

In doing so, the president underlined the growing self-confidence and maturity, of both the nation as a whole and his own, in pursuing vigorous national development with the goal of joining the ranks of advanced countries in the next four years.

At one point, he confided his optimism about the future of the nation. Quoting Korea's bumper cropping of medals at the Los Angeles Olympics, he noted that the feat was an illustrative reflection of the accumulated national power and potentials, which he attributed to the nation's high morale, self-confidence and vitality.

But he was quick to stress the need for sustained national drives--with sweat and toil in harmony and unity--to overcome mounting challenges and hardship in the path of attaining further progress and the ultimate task of territorial unification.

Issues dealt with in the press interview were wide-ranging--from the forthcoming parliamentary elections, student problems and social justice to the regional situation in international context and his upcoming visit to Japan.

Of these, inviting particular attention was his call for opening an "age of exchanges and cooperation" between South and North Korea, putting an end to the age of confrontation which has gripped the Koreans with an extreme antagonism and the fear of a war.

The proposal, along with his renewed urge for resuming negotiations to from unified Korean teams for the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics in Seoul, was concomitant with his earlier calls for summit and ministerial talks between Seoul and Pyongyang as well as the enunciation of a peaceful unification formula based on national reconciliation and democratic principles.

In the latest overture, President Chon was specific in spelling out means of economic cooperation and trade between the two parts of Korea, for which he suggested some possible trade items.

In addition, he expressed the readiness to extend knowhow and materials gratis to the North as a tangible contribution to improving the people's livelihood there.

Inter-Korea economic exchanges are indeed a substantive way of forging national integrity and consequently facilitating unification of the divided country, let alone the obvious effect of complementing two separate economies which traditionally formed a single economic unit.

Since the South and North have each been engaged in brisk economic cooperation and trade with third countries, it is overriding for the interest of all to explore concrete ways of advancing their common prosperity--not necessarily borrowing the experiences cultivated by East and West Germans.

In this respect, the Pyongyang authorities are sincerely called on to come up with an affirmative and forward-looking posture in compliance with the president's latest call, doing away with their dogmatic and provocative stance.

CSO: 4100/255

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

UN ADOPTS REPORT REPROACHING DPRK FOR BURMA INCIDENT

SK230259 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] New York, 22 Aug (YONHAP)--The United Nations Security Council adopted a report of the United Nations Command in Korea (UNC) on Wednesday, which reproached North Korea for the terrorist bomb attack on the South Korean leadership in Rangoon, Burma, an official document circulated to all missions said.

The UNC report said that on October 9, 1983, a special terrorist team from North Korea attempted to assassinate South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan by detonating an extremely powerful explosive device at the martyr's mausoleum in Rangoon.

Although the bomb blast missed its intended target, 17 South Korean citizens, including four cabinet ministers, and four Burmese citizens were killed and scores more from both countries were injured by "this act of premeditated violence," the report said.

"The Republic of Korea exercised restraint in the face of an outburst of anti-North Korean sentiment in reaction to the terrorist bombing in Rangoon. The mature and reasonable attitude on the part of the ROK Government has been instrumental in preventing any further escalation of an already strained situation," the report added.

The annual report of the UNC concerning the maintenance of the armistice agreement on the Korean peninsula also accused the North of having continued systematic armed infiltration attempts into South Korea in 1983.

South Korea, however, has exercised great restraint in the face of a continued systematic North Korean campaign of violence and provocation directed against it. Moreover, the South has demonstrated its sincerity about the reduction of tension on the divided Korean peninsula, the report said.

The report charged the North Korean side with more than 4,070 substantiated armistice violations in 1983, including firing across the military demarcation line into the UNC portion of the demilitarized zone, introduction into the DMZ of heavy and illegal weapons, fortification in the DMZ and continued, systematic, armed infiltration attempts into South Korea.

The report said the North Korean side failed to participate in 21 joint observer team meetings proposed by the UNC to conduct joint investigations of incidents reported to have occurred in the DMZ.

The UNC report further charged the North Korean side with having misused Military Armistice Commission (MAC) meetings to disseminate distorted political propaganda, which falls outside the purview of the MAC, and having refused to respond positively to any UNC initiatives to reduce tensions.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS CONDEMNED--Pyongyang, 19 Aug (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique around August 15, issued an "A-class emergency alert order" on the Seoul area and kicked up a repressive row on the streets and backlanes and massively disciplined students at South Korean universities. Commenting on this NODONG SINMUN Sunday brands this as an open reactionary offensive for putting an end to their political instability and fortifying the foothold of dictatorship by crushing the patriotic democratic forces. The signed commentary says: The resistance of the people is rising to a higher tide on the threshold of the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan. The puppets are quite loud-mouthed about campus "autonomy," "readmission" of expelled students, "amnesty" and so on. But this is no more than a camouflage for quelling the growing resistance of students and people and justifying their brutal rule. The current repressive campaign shows once again that the nature of the fascist clique has not changed. As long as traitor Chon Tu-hwan says in "power" and his treacherous rule, barbaric rule, continues, political confusion and social unrest cannot be ended and the struggle of students for the democratisation of campus and society will go on and get more active, drawing larger student masses into it. Repression can never help tide over the situation. The Chon Tu-hwan clique must promptly stop their suppression of patriotic students and people. [Text] [SK191052
Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 19 Aug 84]

CHON'S AMNESTY 'FRAUD' DENOUNCED--Tokyo, 17 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--The "Society of Families and Compatriots for Rescuing Japan-resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea" and the "National Council of the Society for Rescuing Japan-resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea" held a press conference in Tokyo on August 13 and made public a statement denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's drama of "release" and "commutation" for some Japan-resident Korean political prisoners. The statement says: Though the sentence on Son Yu-hyong has been commuted, he is suffering from a serious illness and in a critical condition. So Cho-sik and Kang Chong-kon are kept in prison, though they served their prison terms and, in actuality, they are under detention under the name of "custody and care". And a large number of compatriots in Japan have been suppressed under the label of "spies" after Chon Tu-hwan grabbed power. Noting that the "special amnesty" is nothing but a fraud to mislead public opinion and create the impression that the suppression of human rights has been mitigated, the statement declares: We oppose the Japan trip of Chon Tu-hwan who intends to intensify the suppression of human rights practically, while staging the deceptive drama of "special amnesty." [Text] [SK201030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 20 Aug 84]

PRC-ROK PERSONNEL EXCHANGES--Tokyo (YONHAP)--North Korean Premier Kang Song-san has protested against the ongoing exchanges of personnel between South Korea and China by way of Hong Kong, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Saturday. In a Hong Kong-dated story, the YOMIURI said Kang made the complaints when he conferred with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in Beijing August 5. Zhao was quoted as telling Kang that Beijing has allowed only some South Koreans who have relatives in its northeastern region to visit China. The Chinese premier made it clear that no South Korean Government officials have visited China. He said that even though South Korean sports teams were given entry permits in accordance with standard international practices, they were not given any big welcoming ceremonies in China, the YOMIURI said. [Text]
[SK190042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Aug 84 p 1]

CSO: 4100/255

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WHOLESOME PARTY POLITICS URGED FOR PEACEFUL TRANSFER OF POWER

Seoul SIN TONGA in Korean No 7, Jul 84 pp 94-101

[Article by Kim Ch'ol, reporter, political department, TONGA ILBOSA: "General Election, Democratic Justice Party [DJP], Peaceful Transfer of Power"]

[Text] A Task Assigned for the Politics in the ROK: "Peaceful Transfer of Power"

The peaceful transfer of power is a task assigned to politics in the ROK. The present government has set it forth as a supreme task. Transfer of power under the current political system means a change of president. Even if the [present] numerical distribution of forces between the government and non-government parties in the National Assembly reverses, it would not mean a transfer of power.

Meanwhile, the next presidential election will be held in 1988. It might be premature to consider the prospect for the transfer of power [now] in view of the number of years we have before the election. However, if transfer of power is not as simple as a relay race in the athletic sports in principle, it might be necessary to consider the prospect around this time. Now is the time when the 12th National Assembly election, which is inevitably interrelated with the 1988 presidential election due to the fact that the term of office of the president ends in 1989, is near at hand to be held early next year at the latest. In other words, the 12th general election will set forth an important factor in the political environment directed toward a transfer of power in 1988.

Although there has been a repeated confirmation of the single term of office for the current president, what the DJP, the government party, has in its mind must above all be regarded as important when the peaceful transfer of power is close at hand. However, what the cadres of the DJP have in their minds regarding the peaceful transfer of power is firm.

"The non-government parties are calling for the institution of direct presidential election and constitutional amendment, etc. However, it is imperative that the peaceful transfer of power be effected at least once under any circumstances; [other issues] could be dealt with following the realization of transfer of power. It will not be late if what the non-government parties

are calling for be dealt with after the realization of peaceful transfer of power." In terms of formal logic, peaceful transfer of power means normally and peacefully transferring government power in compliance with the constitutional procedures. Therefore, it is a matter of course that the non-government parties want the peaceful transfer of power. To that extent, there could be no differences of views among the government party, non-government parties, and the people regarding the peaceful transfer of power.

However, it is a well-known fact that the government party and the non-government parties have different views regarding the following points: respective intentions of the government party and the non-government parties regarding who should conduct the peaceful transfer of power; and through what procedure the objective should be obtained.

The DJP's stand in this regard naturally sees hope for its continuous stay in power. Of course the DJP's continuous stay in power presupposes in its content the change in personnel. The DJP, which was inaugurated as the leading political force of the Fifth Republic, has been from the outset very conscious of the necessity of continuously staying in power. Secretary-general Kwon Chong-tal (currently the chairman of the Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly), who played the midwife's role in his party's inauguration, described the consciousness in the following statement: "The party is a production plant of government power." This can be regarded as a remark that internalizes, as the DJP sees it, the objective of "the peaceful transfer of power" set forth by the Fifth Republic.

The peaceful transfer of power is a task assigned to politics in the ROK. Reviewing the history of our politics, we find that the failure in the peaceful transfer of power was caused by the failure in effecting wholesome party politics. Now is the time for both the government party and the non-government parties to take responsibility for that remark.

This psychology of the DJP is partly due to the fact that winning government power is a universal aim of a political party. However, on the other hand, it has, we may say, something to do with the political realities that came about at the inception of the Fifth Republic and which are still continuing to exist even now to a certain extent. In other words, in the process of inauguration of the Fifth Republic, the DJP was able to mobilize the political populace in line with its own reflection on the past of the ROK politics and its plans for and objectives in the future, whereas the non-government parties were in fact groups of former politicians who were allowed to launch political activities or of an indefinite number of political volunteers. Thus an intact entity was hardly recognized in the non-government parties as an independent political force, to the extent that a DJP party officer described the political situation in the context of "a DJP flag ship theory." Even now it is hard to say that this situation has completely changed.

The DJP has confirmed its *raison d'être* beyond the dimensions of domestic party politics by stating that it is "seeking for [the role of] a leading force for the unification [of Korea]"--although it is part of the interparty propaganda line. We cannot say that such a confirmation has nothing to do with the political situation described above. Furthermore, the DJP believes that the current practice in the presidential election prescribed in the constitution could be equipped with a democratic nature depending on its final settlement, that such a practice might reduce to the minimum the burden of menace that could be caused by the division in the public opinion or local characteristics under such security circumstances as those of the ROK, that it might prevent excessive heat in the election [competition], and that it fits in the political culture at the present stage.

On the other hand, the non-government parties believe that the practical change in the person in charge of power [should] be the normal form of peaceful transfer of power. Furthermore, they contend that the presidential election as a means of peaceful transfer of power could be of significance only when it is conducted through a direct election, and that the current practice of presidential election under the present constitution would not bring about the reflection of people's will.

In line with such a stand, the non-government parties continuously asserted the [institution of] direct presidential election system throughout the 11th National Assembly session. They have not yet taken action [to materialize their assertion of] constitutional amendment. However, the [current] trend indicates that they might take such an action during the 12th National Assembly session depending on the circumstances. In other words, the non-government parties' stand is such that even if the transfer of power, in its form, quietly manifests "peacefulness," they would not regard it as a peaceful transfer of power because of the lack of democratic nature--because they believe that it would be practically impossible to attain democratic objectives by means of the current practice of presidential election under the present constitution.

Thus stands of the government party and the non-government parties are so different that there is a sufficient possibility for the issue of the procedure of presidential election to become a task that should be solved in terms of the system in the course of seeking peaceful transfer of power. It can be said that we cannot completely eliminate the possibility for the controversy itself on the issue to result in, depending on the circumstances, a function adverse to the peaceful transfer of power.

DJP's Prospective View

However, in connection with the transfer of power, it seems that we need another angle on our political realities--an angle that transcends the controversial dimensions of the proposition that a certain presidential election procedure is definitely superior to others or favorable or unfavorable to a specific political faction. It can be the examination of various factors concerned, including assertions of the non-government parties, which need to be conducted to attain a more realistic prospect on the ultimate resolution of all conflicts among all political forces which must be made through actual political

competition. We may include in those factors concerned preferably the following: the issue of succession of the party in charge of power; the process of nominating presidential candidates of various political forces; and the political stability in the international and domestic arena through 1988.

Furthermore, it would be in normal order to conduct the examination first on the DJP, which is presently the majority party in the National Assembly and the party in power, which is anticipated to become the majority party again in the forthcoming 12th general election, and which enjoys great possibility of becoming a political base of the next successor.

Above all, we might as well briefly review those views prevailing in some quarters of the DJP regarding [the prospect of events of] the year of 1988. The reason for this is that ignoring any of the probabilities we may find might often not be helpful to our efforts to approach the problem. A probability is a view that the incumbent president might continue to remain in the position of the president of the DJP even after he steps down as president in the course of transfer of power in 1988. We cannot find specific grounds for such a view. However, this view as an existing entity represents a significant sign that indicates how deeply the DJP is conscious of "the issue of peaceful transfer of power." Furthermore, such a sign is also indicative of the fact that there exist many cautious but meaningful proposals designed to effect the transfer of power peacefully in 1988.

As things stand now, it is hard to say whether the view stated above would actually materialize. However, it is clear, we can easily imagine, that the incumbent president would be able to exercise more than considerable influence on the nomination of his successor or the presidential candidate of the DJP.

Nevertheless, a more essential issue for the future of politics in this context is how much effort the DJP itself will make to help the president nominate his successor smoothly. Needless to say, it is a matter of course that such efforts of the DJP should be made in conformity with the cause of the development of the state and the development of politics. And such a cause could be accomplished only when the DJP's political influence is expanded and increased.

Historically, when a period of extraordinary political reforms came about or failed to come about by means of the power of a political party itself, the role or importance of the political party changed greatly after that. But it is no exaggeration to say that there was practically no role of a political party in the course of establishing the Fifth Republic. Frankly speaking, even the DJP is, we can say, a kind of heterogeneous political party which was inaugurated in order to effect a political party-oriented support for a political power which had already been established.

Because of such an inaugural background, the DJP put up "the theory of party superiority" from the outset. Nevertheless, it had to put up with the slogan or something like that for a long time. By now such "weak points" have been compensated considerably compared to [the situation in] the inauguration period. But it is still hard to say that the DJP is leading the whole situation in the ROK politics by means of its own ability.

Unfinished Establishment of Authority Is the Problem

At this juncture, it seems that the tasks of the DJP may be reduced to the following three:

First, the DJP must be equipped with the effective democratic political "guidance capability" or "management capability" to deal with the major existing system of the state and society and new social phenomena. Such an existing establishment may include business enterprises, military circles, labor circles, educational circles, press circles, non-government parties, and those former personages of politics who have been deprived of their rights [to political activities]. The new social phenomena may include such a new kind of social phenomenon effected in the course of the development of the industrial society. In such a sense, we cannot say that the DJP of today has reached "the desirable stage." It is pointed out [in some quarters] that the problems such as those, in a rough analysis, give a strong indication that those problems are being controlled and guided by "an authority" which is not the DJP.

To cite the simplest examples, although it is said that the DJP today is leading the parliamentary politics, it seems that there are considerable indications, in terms of the content of that "leading," that the non-government parties are rather submitting to their own incompetence and some extrapolitical environment than willingly submitting to the DJP's political ability in a broad sense which is to be shown in the political norms and the methods of parliamentary operation set forth by the DJP. From such a viewpoint, we can say that the DJP has not quite finished its establishment of such a desirable authority of a government party vis-a-vis its political partner, non-government parties.

The DJP's making efforts to break as soon as possible from all kinds of "cordon politics" in which it came to anchor itself may also be a way of eliminating its own lack of management capability. In other words, [to cite examples of the cordon politics], the DJP has often stayed a step behind public opinion and the situation to wait first for the functional approach of the government offices concerned or for the spontaneous scale-down of the situation itself rather than directly facing them in an effort to solve the problem. For example, we can say that the school problem is typical.

It seems that such a trend indirectly has something to do with the DJP type political operation in which the intermediary boss system is not accepted and "the strong man politics" is rejected. But, in any case, if the function of a political party should be basically a political function, such "a limited politics" must be changed for the better if possible. The trend of the limited politics was conspicuous also at the time of the "Yi Ch'ol-hui Chang Yong-cha incident" in 1981; after all, it came to take the form in which the highest quarters [of the government] directly handled the problem. Such a complexion as this inevitably calls forth the fear that the arena of the ROK politics may dwarf itself by itself, in view of the fact that the general political atmosphere of today is requesting that even non-government parties practice limited politics in order to prevent "excessive politics" of the past.

Capability of Mobilizing the People and the Establishment of Intermediary Objectives

Second, the DJP as a party holding power may have problems to a certain extent in its method of mobilizing the will of the people for a set objective. The DJP has put up "Nation, Democracy, Justice, Welfare, and Unification" as its ideology. If we are, at this juncture, to discuss above all any of the ideology items realistically and effectively, we might as well discuss the aspects of democracy and welfare. In a nutshell, the materialization of a welfare state as an ideology is ordinarily an ultimate and universal objective of any modern nation. We can say that a welfare state is an ideal of mankind which not only the ROK but also [all nations] ranging from Sweden to Papua New Guinea must seek. However, when only the ultimate objective called welfare is set forth and an intermediary objective designed to reach the ultimate one is not set forth, it would be hard, especially in our case--our society is not a completely mature society--, to expect the mobilization of the will of the people.

In connection with this problem, it is necessary to recall the examples of the Third and Fourth Republics, which are regarded as entities for reflection for the Fifth Republic: they set forth a target called "the modernization of the fatherland" and then set forth intermediary objectives, such as industrialization and export first, and concentrated national strength in those objectives. In other words, it is necessary, as we see, for the DJP to set forth, as it should, intermediary objectives in order to attain the target called a welfare state. As [the records] indicate, reflections on these problems that have taken place since last year led the government to set forth another objective called "the creation of an advanced fatherland." However, we need to examine carefully how much mobilization capability is being exercised for that objective.

In addition to the examination of the mobilization capability for "the advanced fatherland," we must also examine those problems arising from the facts that the target, an advanced fatherland, has been emphasized as a movement designed to reform the people's consciousness focused mainly on the economic and social fields, and the administrator's blueprint for the political development has not been submitted. Now that the DJP has set forth the vernacularization of democracy as its ideology, if it sets forth intermediary and long-range plans for the political development of democracy and shows no reluctance in launching open discussions about them, it could expect the mobilizing capability of democracy which is similar to the mobilizing capability of "welfare" that might be effected by establishing intermediary heights.

Third, the party and the National Assembly personnel structure should be organized in such a way that it would be equipped with a centripetal force which could reflect major forces of the state and society. And such a structure must be based on high level efforts for [personnel] changes of the leading generation in politics. Furthermore, the DJP which is reorganized under such a standard must be an exquisitely organized party in its internal structure so that it may display a desirable political capability.

It has been pointed out [in some quarters] that the DJP of today, faced with an urgent situation of the period of reforms, is suffering from the basic shortage of available leading manpower of reforms and, because of the declared

cause of "severance from the past," has in it a considerable number of non-prominent personages of various fields of the former political society and those who are not experienced in politics. Although it is true that the DJP has been successful to a certain extent in resolving these problems, it is still being pointed out [in some quarters] that the DJP is still suffering from great source defects to attain the concentration of political strength with which a party holding power should be equipped.

Such a situation as this is indicative of a task which is worthy of consideration after drawing a lesson from [the following events of] the past, although the present situation is greatly different from the situation that surrounded those events" the establishment [that prevailed] in the final period of the rule of President Pak was maintained mainly by means of the exercise of strong power centered around physical strength; and when the incident happened to the president, all the political groups that supported or participated in his regime were disheartened and disintegrated. In other words, under the system of the final period of President Pak's rule, except for President Pak himself, the government party and, in a broad sense, even the non-government parties were almost nil in their actual political "management capability." In this connection, it is imperative for the DJP at this juncture to think about the feelings of many outsiders about the DJP that are expressed in [the phrase]: "decline in the intention of reforms."

The DJP is now screening in secret under the leadership of Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon, those candidates whom the party would recommend for the 12th general election--the candidates are scheduled to be announced next October. The fact that the surmise of the general public and the reflection of the DJP itself are not in so much disagreement is indicative of the direction in which the recommendation is going to be made.

The DJP's recommendation of candidates for the 12th [general election] draws tremendous attention in connection with the transfer of power [scheduled] in 1988. The reason for this is above all that the recommended candidates might include the successor or the range of choice of a successor. Furthermore, another reason is that regardless of the possibility of inclusion of such a personage, the roster of recommended candidates is expected to play a certain role, major or minor, in suggesting the course of transfer of power or the time of the transfer of power. Furthermore yet, the general configuration of the recommended candidates might assume a certain predictability in connection with the issue of the successor.

At the present, there are three kinds of conjectures within the DJP. The [first] conjecture is that the personage within the range of choice of the successor will be recommended as a candidate to run in a local electoral district or at least in the national electoral district, and that a plan which is nearer to "normal" will be adopted so that the democratic legitimacy of following public election procedure in any manner may be established. Another conjecture is that in view of adverse effects which might be brought about when the successor card is made public as [scheduled] in 1985, the range of choice of a successor will not be included in the recommendation of candidates. Personages enjoying this conjecture are looking back toward various difficulties regimes in the past had to face in dealing with the problems of successors.

Therefore they are trying to surmise that the problem of a successor may come up within the party sometime after the 12th National Assembly has traveled a little way. The third conjecture is that it would be impossible to decide on whether or not [the successor is] included in the range of choice of a successor simply from the configuration of the recommended candidates, because it is not likely that the problem of a successor would be resolved at the time of recommendation of candidates for the 12th general election.

Among these three conjectures, the first and second are rather strong in the theoretic nature, whereas the third is a little pigheaded. However, the third is counted as an approximate value which is realistically close to an answer.

However, by the time the recommendation of candidates and the process of election are over and the National Assembly is once organized by around March next year, some identification might become possible, although the prospect may be hazy. The reason is that by the time the 12th National Assembly has been organized, the reorganization of the party officers, the cabinet members, the National Assembly officers, and other important offices will be achieved in a full-fledged way. However, logically speaking, if the last 4 years have been in the direction of reorganization that was designed to build up power, expectations are such that during the remaining 3 years, especially the latter half of the 3 years, reorganization will be made year after year in the direction in which such an environment that would facilitate the transfer of power will be brought about gradually.

Adequate Conditions for Transfer of Power

We can say that the understanding of the non-government parties that it is hard for them to take the opportunity of transferring power under the current presidential election system is correct to a certain extent. That is why the non-government parties advocate the direct election system. However, while it is important for them to call for a system change, it would be necessary for them to get a profile first--such a profile which could enjoy public recognition as a force capable of transferring power.

The reason for this is that the superiority and reasonableness of a theory will not [always] guarantee the victory of the theory, because politics works on the basis of realities. In other words, any moral justification must be accompanied by political power which is actually capable of taking care of the moral justification.

Historically, non-government parties in the ROK could get their party influence by [taking advantage of] the reflex effect that is called the masses' discontent caused by the limping desire for the power of the government party. However, the so-called masses' discontent could be a prerequisite to gaining power, but it could not provide adequate conditions for that. Therefore, because the non-government parties are political parties seeking power but are not movement groups, when they actually gain the capability of being in charge of concrete government power and display it, we can say that the possibility of transferring power would come nearer to us. Nevertheless, the

the non-government parties in the ROK have continuously neglected such adequate conditions for [transfer of power].

Frequently, personages of non-government parties have said that the party in power prevented non-government parties from developing. This seems like nothing but an excuse. The reason for that is that political parties which are basically voluntary gatherings of personages who want to practice politics should take responsibility for the courses they take. Therefore, we can say that the old-fashioned feelings of non-government parties, such as those expressed in the statement that "the real desire of the people is like ours," is nothing but a fantasy at least in terms of political realities. Accordingly, it is necessary for non-government parties to plan for the peaceful transfer of power on the assumption that the direction of the people's sympathy is not always in line with the direction of their selection, and that the further displaying of political capability is particularly necessary to win government power.

Above all, if non-government parties want to change the current presidential election system at all, they must not take a negligent attitude toward the political implication of an election system. In other words, the reason is that an election system is an absolute standard governing the direction of power in political circles. Therefore, it would be better for the non-government parties to approach this problem with a posture that is "neutral to the party interest" and that emphasizes political realities. In other words, it would be meaningful for accomplishing objectives for non-government parties to act in line with the following: they must not be engrossed in the thorough implementation of their assertions; but they must basically take an attitude designed to bring about a long-range political development--an attitude of compromising with the government party in terms of a plan which is not partially profitable to any of the real political forces but which is yet objective and reasonable.

An election system, in reality, has the characteristic that when it is profitable to one party, it would be hard for the other party to accept it. Therefore, if the masses' discontent should wrongfully meddle in [the election system], it would be impossible for us to eliminate entirely the possibility of the situation being developed in an entirely [wrong] direction. Furthermore, if non-government parties approach this problem with a basic attitude of [launching] "a groping operation" in which they probe the first-hand maneuvering of the government party, non-government parties may face the situation that is not profitable to them as a result. The prospect is that the only opportunity the non-government parties could get is to go along the highway which they can choose for political development.

Things Non-government Parties Must Cast Off

The next problem, a principle-oriented one, which non-government parties have to take care of in order to effect the peaceful transfer of power is that they must transform and advance their policy lines and their nature in conformity with the political culture of today. The non-government parties in the ROK often contend that they are the orthodox non-government parties which succeeded

the Hanmin or Korean Democratic Party. However, the Hanmin Party has in fact clear consciousness of some objectives which they themselves thought it necessary to seek and which were regarded as objective and reasonable in the situation that prevailed around the time of liberation and independence. And the party was in fact successful to a certain extent. However, on the contrary, the non-government parties of today, it seems, are not displaying their political capability at a desirable level in order to cope with the political situation of today.

The non-government parties often cite emphatically the history of anti-dictatorship struggle of non-government parties which we might call "a retrospective self-complacency." However, that is not all that is necessary to resolve problems of today. It is in fact true that there have been anti-dictatorship struggles of the non-government parties; however, it is also true that no dictatorial government has ever fallen as a direct result of those struggles.

If the non-government parties have been also proud of their political forces, they cannot put up an excuse to explain [their situation] by saying that they could not help it because they underwent "oppression" whenever the reform period came. The non-government parties must reflect on their own defects in view of the very fact that they have never won government power on their own. Therefore, what the non-government parties must do at this juncture is to transcend the dimension of simple assertion of "democracy" and put up a practical plan that would enable the complicated diverse industrial society to find a democratic direction, and that they must exert tremendous efforts to equip themselves with the personage- and intention-oriented profile in which they would accomplish the plan by means of their political capability.

The third problem a realistic one, which the non-government parties have to deal with is that they must above all cast off their establishment of living in dependence on foreign powers and exert efforts to become an eligible independent partner of the government party.

To cite an example, on 8 April last year, there was an incident in the non-government parties before the 116th interim session of the National Assembly: resolutions made at their party affairs council meetings were turned upside down by the general assembly of their National Assemblymen. The cases [in question] were a bill for requesting dismissal of the minister of home affairs in connection with "a torture incident" and a bill for requesting dismissal of the minister of education in connection with the education administration. The meeting of their key officers adopted a reconciling decision that "they would decide on the scope of responsibility following the confirmation of facts"; however, the general assembly of their National Assemblymen passed a resolution to hold the two ministers responsible.

To look at this incident in an ordinary way, it represents an open lack of confidence of their National Assemblymen in their leaders. From a commonsense standpoint, it was an entity that would provide enough justification for discussing whether the leaders should resign or continue to stay in their position. However, nothing happened and their National Assemblymen, too, were

satisfied with that. This incident is an example which graphically shows us the position of the non-government parties--a similar incident happened a while ago when an issue of competitive election came up at the party convention and was eventually obscured.

This can be cited as a counter-evidence to the effect that the non-government parties of today are not fully willing to resolve their own problems, which they should resolve by themselves and which they should think they can resolve.

Party politics represents an interrelationship between the government party and non-government parties. Therefore, we can say that the wholesomeness of party politics is premised on the joint wholesomeness of [the government party and non-government parties]. Reviewing our political history, we can see that failures in peaceful transfer of power were caused by the lack of wholesome party politics.

Therefore, we can say that any failure in party politics is a result for which both the government party and non-government parties should be held responsible. The reason for this is that unconstitutional reforms always come up at unguarded moments of unfaithful politics.

Therefore, what we must hold fast to through to the end for the peaceful transfer of power is the politics itself.

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CSO: 4107/190

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON DEBATE ON TRANSITION OF POWER, FUTURE POLITICS

SK221257 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Aug 84 p 2

[Editorial: "1988: the Great Debate"--We Direct Our Attention to the opinions on the Future Presented by Various Circles]

[Text] On 21 August, some 30 figures from the political, financial, academic, and press domains gathered at the Hilton Hotel in Seoul to debate on the subject of "1988: the Great Debate."

The session was divided into four subcommittees: "The Peaceful Power Transition and Political Development," "The Development of the Global and Korean Economies in the Late 1980's," "Self-Regulating Social Development and the 1988 [word indistinct]." The heated debate on these subjects lasted throughout the day, following the presentation of treatises.

The symposium "1988: the Great Debate" was sponsored by the monthly magazine, THE NEW EAST ASIA, published by TONG-A ILBO, to mark the 20th anniversary of the revival of the magazine's publication. Thus, the symposium has new significance. The magazine THE NEW EAST ASIA, which came into being in 1931 under the Japanese imperialists' rule with a policy for the nation, democracy, and culture, was discontinued 5 years after it began publication because of the incident involving erasing the Japanese flag. It was a victim of the repression of the press and pains caused by the colonial rule.

Thus, THE NEW EAST ASIA, greeting the 20th anniversary of the revival of its publication, decided to reexamine the realities in which we live, in a free democratic system as people of a sovereign state, and to seek substitute measures for a brighter future. However, the great 21 August debate showed that although our future is very bright, we should practically examine several issues.

We need to pay attention to the fact that during "1988: the Great Debate," all the subcommittees showed a great interest in the power transition in 1988 regardless of their unique subjects. Everyone agreed that only when peaceful power transition is smoothly achieved can political stability and stable economic development be attained while the foundation for security is consolidated.

In particular, they pointed out that the greatest factor hindering the development of democracy in our country was the selfishness of those who were in power, and that, because of this, the development of democracy was restricted and criticism and competition were not carried out smoothly. Sympathizing with such points of common sense, we would like to stress that these are questions we should solve in the future.

They noted that a mere transition of power cannot be defined as development of democracy and that we can hardly expect horizontal transition in view of today's dynamic political relations, thus creating an agony in development of democratic politics. At the same time, they raised a question regarding re-examining the democratic forces of our people. We should not forget that unless we cultivate ideas on rights and responsibility, freedom and order, and the rational way of thinking, the democratic system will always be unstable.

They also pointed out that bureaucratic control, external, material development, unequal distribution of wealth, and the differences in consciousness between the older generation and youths are factors that will hinder development in the later part of the 1980's. They noted that the situation on the Korean peninsula entered the period of stability with the improvement of relations between the United States and Communist China and between Japan and Communist China. However, the threat of communization still exists because of variables involving the communist countries in the northern area.

When the situation on the Korean peninsula enters the stage of stability even tentatively, our attention will be focused on domestic issues.

Through "1988; the Great Debate," we confirm once again that we should push ahead with such tasks as peaceful transition of power, promotion of citizens' democratic forces, correction of unbalanced distribution of wealth, having a horizontal political system instead of a vertical one, and so forth.

CSO: 4107/216

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS MANIFEST DIVIDED LEADERSHIP, LACK OF NEW ISSUES

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Jun 84 p 6

[Participants to Round Table Talk: Deputy Chief Kwon Sun-yong, Reporters Han Chon-su, Ko Do-won, Yi Dok-yong, Kim Che-ki, Kwon Il, Chung Sun-kyun, Kim Il, and Che Jong-kap]

[Text] The first semester since the "campus self-regulation" measure went into effect is drawing to a close, with the conclusion of final examinations, which are to begin around the 15th. It seems that there have been student demonstrations all throughout this semester.

How different is the university community today, and what is the present status?

The one semester since the campus self-regulation measure went into effect is reviewed through the dialogue of reporters from the society department.

It appears that the apprehension of government authorities and schools, which have readmitted those students whom they had expelled and which have been freed from police presence, is being replaced by a sense of relief. Although there have been frequent student demonstrations, their scale and zeal seem to be much less and more relaxed than anticipated.

97 Percent Attendance Rate

That is true. The number of students who joined the demonstrations got smaller as the semester progressed. Less than 500 students participated in most of the demonstrations, and very seldom did more than 1,000 participants.

School officials were proud of the 97 percent attendance rate of the students. They seemed to give a good evaluation for the semester.

The Ministry of Education said also that it felt lucky instead of worried. As the school attendance rate rose and as police presence was removed, a phenomenon of a widening gulf between the students who were active in the campus demonstrations and the students who were bystanders has begun to develop.

As the presence of the governmental authority, represented by the police power, was removed from the campuses, students commented that they felt relaxed unlike before, when they put up struggles at the risk of their lives.

The students, who had had no choice but to join on the side of other fellow students, who were locked in battles with the police in their presence, have lately become mostly spectators. They are so relaxed that they either watch or join a demonstration when they do not have classes, but they go to their classes when lectures begin.

Accordingly, they said that those students who had participated in demonstrations once or twice have come to lose interest. In the case of the rock throwing confrontation on 19 April, between the police and the students of Yonsei University, who were separated by the university gate, more than 3,000 students joined the demonstration. But, toward the end of May, less than 200 students were participating in any demonstration.

Generally, as the ranks of collaborating students grew thin, students from a few colleges joined together and staged joint demonstrations by changing the site from one campus to another.

United Front

According to their self analysis, such a phenomenon was attributable to the fact that there have been neither new issues nor a new impetus.

The students have concluded that the campus self-regulations measure was much more superficial than they had originally expected, and declared that they would launch a "social democratization movement" in early May. A large number of students seem to believe that school officials and government authorities are not sincere about the autonomy or democratization of the campus.

They point out that they cannot expect campus autonomy or democratization as long as school authorities remain so powerless, even in amending school rules. In fact, professors in some schools tried to pass the blame to others outside of the school by saying to the students, "You know better than that...."

Lively Open Debates

At any rate, the campus atmosphere has changed a lot during the semester. Don't you think that the students look very lively?

That's true. At least, they can now express their ideas openly. As recently as last year, the students had to first make sure that the surroundings were safe before they spoke; however, now, we often see students speak their minds freely.

It means that freedom of speech on the campuses is somewhat assured. It appears that the students are enjoying a great degree of editorial control over the campus newspaper and broadcasting.

To achieve this, the students had to resort to collective actions several times, including a production boycott.

Therefore, school authorities have been concerned that the students would confuse the campus newspapers with the city's daily newspapers, but, at any

rate, the campus newspapers treated the campus demonstrations and students' demands with top priority.

In connection with the printed materials, I must point out that a number of wallposters were found in various spots around the campus. They appeared first at Seoul National University on 20 March. The students called the walls of six colleges the "freedom walls," and stated that they created the freedom walls "to defend intellect and good sense." That same night, school officials cleaned up the wall, saying that "many wallposters were subversive in nature." Nevertheless, the see-saw between the students who put up posters and the school officials who took them down continued.

All sorts of materials, including the hand written opinions of students and satirical cartoons, were included in the posters.

When a hide-and-seek game between the students, who put up posters during the day time, and the school authorities, who took them down at night, began, the students themselves took the posters down on their way home after school, and put them up again in the morning.

School's Attitude Passive

As campus activities become lively, the students' slogans and the contents of the posters appear to become milder in tone. Slogans were once radical in tone, for example, "anti-fascistic democratic struggles." They have changed to a more persuasive type, and they are more diverse in nature. For example, they say, "our positions" or "status report."

The fact that a good number of reports are written in essay style is a special feature of the development.

There were cases in which students resorted to violence under mob psychology, and vandalized school facilities. Nonetheless, they were willing to carry on a dialogue.

In contrast, school authorities should have been criticized for their unwillingness to deal with the question with open-mindedness, and for their passive posture.

That is correct. Of course, it is understandable that opening a dialogue with the students collectively could have been difficult for the school officials. Nevertheless, I am wondering if the unpleasant results of violence, as seen at some schools, could have been prevented if the presidents or deans had shown their willingness to meet student representatives.

The school officials maintained an evasive attitude on the grounds that the students' demands were too numerous to entertain. But, in fact, it seemed that the school authorities had had a good chance to open a dialogue with students, at least until last April, since most of the issues were related to the questions of academic regulations and student activities.

At the Ewha Women's University, students criticized 10 professors, who represented the faculty, for their failure to wait for the student representatives who were late for their appointment on 12 April. On 23 March, the president of Seoul National University, Yi Hyon-che, met the students face-to-face. This was not received well by the school officials of other colleges, who showed a seclusive reaction by saying that university presidents should refrain from involving themselves in these matters.

Press Attacked

In any case, the reporters who reported the activities of the students were often misunderstood. It was a semester during which the press was attacked unprecedentedly by the students. In the past, the press had kept silent, but, in contrast, it has been active in reporting the issues of the students since the beginning of this semester. This was criticized by some students, who said that the press has played a role in alienating the students from the people.

There have been heated arguments between the students and the police over the question of violence. A police chief denounced the rock throwing as "murderous behavior," after having seen a police officer wounded by a rock which was thrown across the school gate by a student.

The students countered the denouncement by saying that "a rock is the only available means of self-defense against the murderous tear gas canisters."

In any event, it was an unprecedented phenomenon, when residents around the university assembled there and staged protests, complaining that "life is unbearable for us because of you." Quite a few residents suffered property damage, bodily injuries, and a business slump because of the rock throwing and the tear gas.

The activities of the rehabilitated students were anticipated variables, but so far, there have been no conspicuous developments.

That's right. There have not been any cases in which rehabilitated students were actively involved in the movement. From the outset, those rehabilitated students carefully watched the government's measures for permitting the readmission of students, and were rather cautious in their activities.

A rehabilitated student whom I met at the Hanguk University of Foreign Studies said: "I thought seriously while I was out of school for a few years." He went on: "I am in agreement with the present demands of the students. The only reason that I do not take the leadership is a matter of approach. I learned through experience that physical demonstrations would bring more harm than gain to the students."

There were very low turnouts of freshmen at the demonstrations. Of course, they had to be careful since it was their first semester.

The freshmen's cautious attitude was clearly noticeable, and in fact, almost no freshmen participated in the demonstrations.

A freshman whom I met at the Yonsei University said: "I still do not know what is right. At first, I read the posters and other printed material diligently and was moved by them, but my interest has diminished because they are all similar in content." He went on to say that he did not have any intention to join the demonstrations, even though he could understand the views. He said that he wanted to spend more time studying, and make his own decisions when he would be more knowledgeable about society, after learning more from professors and older friends.

With the second semester approaching, it appears that school officials are extremely anxious about the freshmen's possible change of attitude. As a matter of fact, at Seoul National University, many freshmen have participated in the demonstrations since May.

Some school officials are worried about a complete change of attitude in the freshmen during the second semester, after having spent their vacation with upper classmen in the name of rural community service, and after having been influenced by the ideas of the upper classmen.

Freshmen Are Hesitant

Calling the freshmen of this semester, who have launched their college life under the atmosphere of self-regulation and not under seclusionist milieu, "the first generation of the self-regulation," the student leaders of the demonstrations seem to place their hopes on these freshmen. The reason these freshmen are not joining the demonstration is supposedly not because they disagree with the demonstrators, but because they are more cautious in their activities.

In fact, school officials and government authorities should not take the student movements during this semester lightly because of small student turnouts.

For example, when they distributed printed materials for a fee, and when they launched a fund raising campaign for an all night sitdown strike, they raised between 300,000 and 500,000 won in a very short time. This tells the story.

The people of the older generation keep saying that the students must restrain themselves for the sake of realizing a true self-regulation. On the one hand, of course, as they have demonstrated, the students must overcome the transitional nature of disturbances like the campus violence that has been seen during this semester. On the other hand, however, it would be more urgent for the older generation to have a sincere attitude of understanding towards the students' demands and positions.

On the one hand, the authorities of the Ministry of Education must abandon the habit of exercising negatively their power over the universities and colleges, including trivial matters. On the other hand, the school authorities must also strive to expand the scope of self-regulation. Above all, when the students' demands for the democratization of society and politics are seriously accommodated, the students will devote themselves to their studies.

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

YONSEI STUDENTS PUNISHED--Three staff members of the Yonsei University Students Defense Corps have been suspended from the school for having distributed leaflets to their fellow students without the permission of the school administration. They are Yi Song-hon, 27, chairman of the students' body and a senior in the department of physical education, Yu Song-sik, 24, vice chairman of the corps and a senior in the department of Korean language and literature, and Kim Chang-chin, 23, head of planning division of the corps and a junior in the department of political science and diplomacy. They were alleged by the school administration to have distributed 3,000 copies of "With Parching Thirst," an unapproved collection of materials for student activism, during a summer camp held on the campus from August 6 through August 10. Some 2,000 students from 40-odd universities and colleges joined in the summer camp and discussed a wide spectrum of political, economic and social subjects. On the last day of the camp, some 1,000 of the participants staged a demonstration on the campus. [Text] [SK220144 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Aug 84 p 8]

CSO: 4100/256

S.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ARMY RIVER-CROSSING OPERATION--Seoul, 22 Aug (YONHAP)--The Korean Army conducted a river-crossing operation over the Han River in the central region Wednesday as part of the nation's ongoing six-day command post exercise dubbed "Ulchi '84". With Commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command Gen William Livsey attending, Korean Army engineers installed a floating-log bridge across the upper stream of the river where tanks and heavy military equipment crossed. The drill seeks to test the ability of the army to swiftly put privately-owned heavy equipment into operation to rehabilitate facilities destroyed in a simulated war situation. [Text] [SK220315 Seoul YONHAP in English 0311 GMT 22 Aug 84]

CSO: 4100/256

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GROWTH SYMPOSIUM PROPOSES REGIONAL, FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 14 Jul 84 p 7

[Text] Fifteen cities are under the consideration of the Urban Growth Symposium (See SEOUL SINMUN 28 June 1984 p 4).

The cities concerned are Chunchon, Wonju, and Gangyuk in Gangwon Province; Taejun and Chunan in Chungnam Province; Junju and Namwon in Junnam Province; Kwangju, Mokpo, and Sunchun in Junnam Province; Taegu and Andong in Kyongbuk Province; Bochun in Kyongnam Province; and Jeju on Jeju Island.

Of the above cities, Taejun, Kwangju, and Taegu were discussed as primary cities requiring development.

For the development of regional cities, economic growth established by regional urbanization is necessary. Therefore, it is the opinion of some that the distribution of functions, which are highly segregated around major metropolitan areas, should be made into regions such as Pusan, a city with a high potential for growth and adequate resources. Other cities similar to Pusan are Taegu, Kwangju, and Taejun.

For example, it is proposed that a part of national administration affairs can be administered in Taejun, international trade affairs and fiance affairs in Pusan, and education affairs in Taeju and Kwangju.

With the distribution of functions to the large provincial cities, medium and small cities in the province must assist main cities in the district and contribute to the unification of urban and rural areas.

The proposals of the Urban Growth Symposium are: 1) to distribute main administrative functions, and 2) to distribute the secondary education facilities, such as colleges, to the regional cities. In order to avoid the assembly of college student populations in Seoul, the quality of regional educational institutions must be improved by upgrading the reputable high schools in the region within a certain time period.

The third proposal is to move research facilities to the regional cities with an appropriate atmosphere and to locate the newest industries which require large amounts of research-development funds in order to accelerate the combined

research-development effort. It is also recommended that assistance be extended to relocating personnel by providing school and supporting facilities for their childrens education in order to encourage high income and or professional personnel to settle in the regional areas.

The fourth proposal is to at least decentralize the industrial administration system, even though the regional autonomy system is in progress, and to increase its responsibility so that each city will maintain and develop its own distinctive industries.

The fifth proposal is to convert federal taxes to regional taxes or to initiate a transfer tax. Lastly, it is proposed to assist urban development according to the will of regional populations rather than the dictated standardized method of the central government.

The above proposals were presented and discussed at the Urban Growth Symposium which was held recently at the National Development Research Institute (NDRI). Representatives from the administration, education and regional specialists in the NDRI attended.

The director of the NDRI, Aewon Kim, said that there are indications that a period regionalization is coming in the near future. The indications are: 1) that living conditions are rapidly worsening in which allow more contact with nature, is becoming more and more desirable, especially necessities such as children's educational needs are met; 2) with the improvement of the national transportation system the diversity of the national character is narrowing to a more common theme; and 3) there is increased interest in the revival of the cultural and traditional aspects of Korean life. The above indicators are based on the fact that the nation is currently converting to a more unified society because of improved information systems.

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S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMIC BOARD RELEASES UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

SK220621 Seoul YONHAP in English 0600 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, 22 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's unemployment rate stood at 3.1 percent at the end of June this year, down 0.2 percentage points from the same month last year.

An Economic PLanning Board report Wednesday showed that the number of jobless persons from among the nation's economically active persons, 14 years and older, numbered 495,000 at the end of June this year, 42,000 less than the level of a year ago.

Meanwhile, the number of people holding jobs remained at the same level as a year ago--15,614,000. A board official said a declining number of economically active persons caused the unemployment rate to drop 0.2 percentage points in the cited one-year period.

Economically active persons totaled 16,109,000 as of the end of June this year, down 42,000 from a year earlier.

While the number of economically active males increased by 50,000 in the one-year period, that of females dropped by 92,000, according to the board tally.

The tally also showed that during the cited one-year period the number of male employees rose 77,000, but the same number of female job holders receded from the labor force. Thus, the overall level of economically active persons remained unchanged.

As of the end of June this year, the unemployment rate for male amounted to 3.9 percent, compared with 4.2 percent at the same time last year.

All this indicates that while male employment keeps on rising in the across-the-board economic recovery, the number of females, both holding jobs and trying to find jobs, is on the wane, reflecting increased family incomes, the board officials said.

Meanwhile, the ratio of economically active persons to those engaging in actual economic activities, technically known as the economic activity

participation rate, is coming down conspicuously for both sexes, indicating a steady rise in the number of students and women engaging in household management.

The nation's population of persons above the age of 13 totaled 27,759,000 at the end of June this year, up 662,000 from a year ago. But the number of economically active persons fell by 42,000 in the one-year period, dropping the economic activity participation rate from 59.6 percent to 58 percent, the report said.

CSO: 4100/256

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

U.S. PATENT GRANTED TO KIST SEMICONDUCTOR LEAD FRAME

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 14 Jul 84 p 1

[Article: "New Alloy (PMC 102) for Important Semiconductor Part Developed Triumphantly by Dr Kim Yong-kil of KIST and P'ungsan Metal Research Team; Patent Will Be Granted in the United States and Other Advanced Nations; More Than \$100 Million Imports Per Year Will Be Replaced and 50 Percent Share of the Overseas Market Is Possible"]

[Text] A new alloy material invented for the first time in the world, by a Korean scientist, will be granted a patent in the United States and other advanced countries, and it is expected to control the world market. This alloy (PMC 102), which is an important semiconductor part used mainly in the lead frame (metal distribution plane), calls for the most advanced technology for manufacture. It is a special copper alloy mostly of copper with small quantities of nickle, silicon, and phosphorous. It is a new material that excels in both tensile strength and electric conductivity.

In 1977 Dr Kim Yong-kil's team of the Materials Engineering Division of the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) and P'ungsan Metal Company began the development of this new material. In 1982 this was selected as a national-policy project. For its development 150 million won was invested, and its industrialization became successful. In its quality and performance test, Handy and Harmon Company of the United States, world-famous lead frame maker, evaluated the new material as being far better compared to other new materials developed by the United States and Japan. The first order for 20 tons of the new alloy was recently received.

The semiconductor lead frame with the new alloy has better performance compared to the existing product by Ollin [phonetic] Company of the United States, and its price per ton is cheaper by as much as \$1,000 (as the existing product costs \$4,500 per ton compared to the new product which costs \$3,500). Since the material does not contain iron, its plating quality is assessed as excellent.

It is expected that this newly developed material will effectively replace more than \$100 million imports per year, beginning in 1986, and it will achieve \$430 million of export per year, and that it will have a more than 50 percent share of the overseas market.

This alloy material was exhibited also at the 1984 semiconductor materials and manufacture facilities show opened last May in the Silicon Valley in the United States, where its excellent performance was recognized. After its participation in the exhibition, 97 firms of the world, including IBM, Intel, and Signetics, requested consultation. The world's leading makers such as IBM, National Semiconductor, and AT & T granted a substitution by this alloy material. Technical cooperation with Interionics for this is also in progress. The development of the alloy has been achieved with the joint participation by the government, the academic community, and the industry circles. This is the first time that a task selected as a national-policy project by the government has achieved such a great success.

On the other hand, this is the second time in the world that the technology for the manufacture of a semiconductor lead frame was successfully developed. It is reported that advanced nations such as the United States and West Germany, too, desire the import of the technology. Besides this new material, Dr Kim Yong-kil earlier developed a super low-temperature material to be used in the storage of liquified natural gas.

Lead Frame Supplies Electricity to the Metal Plane Circuits With Silicon Chips Attached

The lead frame is a metal plane with silicon chips with circuits designed in semiconductor attached. It acts as a conduit for supplying electricity to circuits, and it may be called a frame which supports semiconductor materials.

Triumph for the Electronics Materials Sector

Dr Im Ho-pin (professor in charge of the Materials Engineering Division of KIST): "This is a brilliant success achieved with the ability of Koreans in the development of the most advanced semiconductor technology in the world. Up to now our ability has remained at a level whereby we duplicated foreign products. It is a great triumph for the electronics materials sector to have developed a product with better performance compared to the existing foreign materials, and also at lower cost."

10372

CSO: 4107/199

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NONPOLITICAL CONTACTS WITH USSR RESUMED

SK180907 Seoul YONHAP in English 0713 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, 18 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea has resumed nonpolitical contacts with the Soviet Union by allowing a civilian representative to take part in an international geological congress held in Moscow recently, a government source said Saturday.

Yi Sang-man, a professor at Seoul National University, attended the meeting of the World Geological Map Commission from August 4-14, marking the first unofficial exchange between the two countries since the Soviet shooting down of a Korean airliner last September, the source said.

South Korea has no diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union but had maintained nonpolitical exchanges until the incident in Soviet airspace off Sakhalin Island on September 1, 1983. In that incident, all 269 passengers and crew members aboard the ill-fated plane died.

Yi originally was scheduled to attend the meeting along with Kim Dong-hak, head of the geological mapping section of the state-sponsored Korea Institute of Energy and Resources, but only Yi could obtain a visa from Soviet authorities, the source said.

Observers here predicted that Yi's participation in the meeting will pave the way for South Korea's promotion of unofficial contacts with the Soviet Union, which have been frozen since the airliner incident.

The source added that there is no change in Seoul's basic policy of expanding relations with the Soviet Union, China and other communist countries, with which it has no diplomatic ties, on a nonpolitical basis.

The source said that Seoul has invited Soviet and Chinese officials and journalists to the opening ceremony next month of the Seoul sports complex, the main venue for the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Summer Olympics.

CSO: 4100/256

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

LAOOC APOLOGIZES FOR MISTAKE--Seoul, 22 Aug (YONHAP)--The Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) has sent a letter to the Korean Consulate General in Los Angeles apologizing for its misidentification of the Republic of Korea as "the Republic of South Korea" in the closing ceremony of the 23d Olympics, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. LAOOC Vice President W. Hussey said in the letter, "It was with greatest regret" that the closing ceremony was marred by a serious error in the identification of the Republic of Korea as "the Republic of South Korea." The letter, dated August 20 and sent to Korean Consul General Hwang Hwang-han, also said "We apologize for this blunder and take this occasion to assure you and your government that it was a mistake," according to the official. The official quoted Hussey as saying that the LAOOC had noted the wrong title was being used in the written scrip for the ceremony and deleted the word "south", but "most unfortunately, the delegation was not make for the showing on the screen." The LAOOC vice president stressed that there as "absolutely no intention" on the LAOOC's part to embarrass South Korea and that the misidentification of the Republic of Korea was just a mistake, according to the official. [Text] [SK220141 Seoul YONHAP in English 0127 GMT 22 Aug 84]

ALL NATIONS INVITED TO 1988 OLYMPICS--Minister of Culture and Information Yi Chin-hui said yesterday that Korea hopes the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be a genuine "universal sport festival" attended by all nations regardless of their political or ideological differences. "With this principle in mind we will invite all member states of the Olympic movement, including North Korea, to the Seoul Olympiad," he said. He made these and other remarks when he met with Frank Taylor, president of the International Association of Sports Press (AIPS), and other representatives at his office yesterday. The AIPS representatives arrived in Seoul Tuesday for an eight-day visit to observe preparations for the Seoul Olympics at the invitation of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee. Noting that the Olympic movement should be a global feast that transcends political differences, Minister Yi said the Olympics should be prevented from being contaminated by political interests. He expressed the hope that the world's press will make efforts to persuade all member states of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to participate in the Seoul Games so that the 1988 Olympiad can be an occasion to consolidate global harmony and development. The AIPS, based in Milan, Italy, was established in 1924. It now has about 24,000 sports journalists as members from 85 countries, including the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. Korea joined the organization in 1963. [Text] [SK180228 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Aug 84 p 1]

JAPANESE GROUP ARRIVES--Seoul, 23 Aug (YONHAP)--The Japanese president of the Korea-Japan Friendship Association Tatsuo Tanaka flew into Seoul at noon Thursday for a three-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Yi Chae-hyong. During his stay here, Tanaka will call on speaker of the National Assembly Chae Mun-sik, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong. [Text] [SK230648 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT 23 Aug 84]

CSO: 4100/256

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

JAPANESE VISITOR ON ROK-JAPAN ECONOMIC TIES

SK230242 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, 23 Aug (YONHAP)--Former Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said Wednesday it is inevitable that Korean industry will compete with Japanese industry in the future if it continues to develop.

He said competition has already begun in such fields of industry as ship-building and steel and iron making.

Okita arrived here Saturday as the head of 35 senior Japanese businessmen. He met Korean Government and business leaders, visited the truce town of Panmunjom and toured industrial complexes. He leaves Seoul this afternoon.

In a press conference at the Lotte Hotel in Seoul, the Japanese said the trade imbalance between Korea and his country still continues, but he added that bilateral trade would eventually benefit both countries in the long run.

Okita, who served as the foreign minister in 1979, is now adviser to the Foreign Ministry, while concurrently heading "Forum 80," a private body in charge of training senior businessmen.

Okita said the Japanese Government has opened the country's market to foreign export over the past three to four years by lowering import tariff rates and simplifying import procedures.

Asked if Japanese industry is avoiding the transfer of sophisticated industrial technologies to Korea, Okita said that there is some difficulty in transferring them at the private level because Japanese companies may suffer a loss if their foreign counterparts become competitive with them.

CSO: 4100/256

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

JOINT ENTERPRISE WITH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO BE PROMOTED

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 7 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] It has been suggested that the medium and small-size industries in our country should step up joint ventures with local enterprises in Europe, in the fields of traditional industries and high technology.

According to the composite result of the surveys conducted by the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation through its offices in Europe, which was released on the 6th, there is a very strong possibility that the medium and small-size industries in our country will have technical and capital cooperations with their enterprises in the seven traditional industrial fields, such as precision optical instruments, the ceramic industry, the dairy industry, the perfume and cleaning material industry, and the handicraft industry.

Even though industries such as the following: footwear, leather, silk, garment, and musical instrument are regarded as declining industries, there still is a need for establishing cooperations if the transfer of European technology to Korea is to be realized. The types of enterprises that are hopeful prospects for joint investments, as compiled by the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation, are shown on a separate table.

Small Exports Favorable

Centering around the sundry goods, small-amount and small-quantity exporting by petty medium and small-size enterprises is in good shape.

The Koryo Trading Co., which is a small-amount and small-quantity export outlet for petty medium and small-size enterprises, which do not have their own import windows, exported \$60,231,000 worth of goods during the first half of this year. This is an 82 percent increase over the same period of last year. It was revealed on the 6th that the export amount of the Koryo Trading Co. in June alone reached \$11,769,000, the highest ever in any one month.

Such a great increase in small-amount and small-quantity exporting by medium and small-size enterprises is attributable to facts such as the following: from early this year, there has been a general increase in exports of garments, toys, personal accessories, luggage, noodles, gloves, and sundry goods, which are the principal export items of the medium and small size

〈 國別 합작투자 유망업종 〉

1	나	라	2업	종
3	英	國	▲자전거 ▲조화 ▲자동차부품 ▲본차이나 ▲가죽 · 섬유제 장신구 4	
5	벨	기	에	▲소비용전자제품 ▲봉제완구 ▲유리컵 ▲산업 ▲다이아몬드 가공 6
7	西	獨	▲선박용엔진 및 기타 ▲선박기자재 ▲자동차용 엔진부분 ▲주물제품 8	
9	프	랑	스	▲전기 · 전자 · 통신시설 ▲자동차 및 동 ▲제품 ▲자전거 및 모터사이클 10
11	이	탈	리아	▲섬직 및 편직 섬유 ▲구두가공 및 ▲자이 ▲가구 · 장식유리제품 생산 ▲가죽가공 12
13	네	덜	란드	▲섬유 의류 신발류 ▲가스 열기기 조 ▲설장비 및 선박의장품 ▲전기기기 ▲토 · 관하기기 축양기기 14
15	덴	마	크	▲가구류 ▲낙농제품 ▲선박기자재 및 ▲부품 ▲주방용품 ▲의도기기 16
17	그	리	스	▲기초강분야 ▲금속제품 ▲공기구 ▲전기기구 ▲합식산업 (새우 · 조개 등) ▲가구류 18
19	스	위	스	▲섬유 · 의류 산업제품 20
21	오	스트리아	▲전기관계분야 ▲계기류 ▲화공약품부 ▲야 ▲공해 및 에너지 절약용 22	
23	스	웨	덴	▲유리 및 크리스탈제조업 ▲소형보트 및 ▲보트엔진 ▲수공업 24
25	노	르	웨이	▲선박부품 ▲선박용 통신기자재 26
27	핀	란	드	▲기계 · 전자 · 선박부품 ▲임산가공 · 모피생산 28
29	포르	투갈		▲섬유 및 의류 신발류 30
31	스	페	인	▲완구류 소비용전자제품 의류 ▲제품 ▲식품 신발류 향수 및 ▲제약 32
33	터	키		▲충전지 ▲선박건조 및 동부품 ▲구류 ▲공기구 34

TABLE. Hopeful Prospective Business for Joint Ventures by Country

1. Country	2. Type of Business
3. United Kingdom	4. bicycles, artificial flowers, auto parts, china, leather and fiber, personal outfittings
5. Belgium	6. consumption electronic field, toy garments, glass cups, diamond processing
7. West Germany	8. engines and other equipments and tools for ships, automobile engines, foundry products
9. France	10. electric and electronic communication facilities, automobile and its products, bicycles and motorcycles
11. Italy	12. silk and cotton fabric dyeing, shoe making and design, furniture, decorative glass goods, leather processing
13. Netherlands	14. textile, garments, footwear, gas thermomachinery and tools, ship equipment and ship furnishings, electronic instruments, medical and optical instruments, surveying instruments
15. Denmark	16. furniture, dairy products, ship machinery, tools, and parts, kitchen tools, medical instruments
17. Greece	18. basic steel area, metallurgical products, engineering tools, electric instruments, culture industry (shrimp, clams, etc.), furniture
19. Switzerland	20. fiber, garments, and industrial products
21. Austria	22. meters and gauges in electric and its related fields, chemical engineering and chemical field pollution and energy savings

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 23. Sweden | 24. glass and crystal manufacturing, small boats and boat engines, handicraft products |
| 25. Norway | 26. ship accessories, communication equipment for ships |
| 27. Finland | 28. machinery, electronics, ship accessories, forest product processing, fur production |
| 29. Portugal | 30. fiber and garments, footwear |
| 31. Spain | 32. toys, consumption electronic products, garments, iron and steel products, food, footwear, perfume, cleaning materials, pharmacy |
| 33. Turkey | 34. battery, shipbuilding and its accessories, stationery, engineering tools |

enterprises; and there has been an increase in orders for small-amount and small-quantity goods as a result of the development of markets through the overseas network of the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation.

Foundry Approved

On the 6th, Ssang Yong Heavy Industries (Ahn Chon-hak, representative) acquired a permit for a foundry, from the Society of the Lloyds' Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

With the acquisition of the permit, Ssang Yong Heavy Industries, which specializes in the manufacturing of ship engines, can now produce the necessary parts for ships, and use them after inspection by a Lloyd's inspector only, who is stationed in the country.

This permit is valid for 3 years. Ssang Yong Heavy Industries plans to achieve domestic production of the items which require Lloyd's inspection.

Ssang Yong Heavy Industries has received approval for its foundry from the Society of the Korean Register of Shipping, the Korean Fishing Vessel Association, and the Society of the U.S. Register of Shipping.

12474

CSO: 4107/198

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

UPTURN IN EXPORTS REPORTED

SK230531 Seoul YONHAP in English 0516 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, 23 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea has witnessed a favorable upturn so far this year in overseas shipments of its three major export items--textiles, electronics and machinery.

The export of the three items in the first seven months of this year totaled 8.8 billion U.S. dollars, 53.7 percent of the nation's total exports in the same period, business sources said Thursday.

The January-July export of electronic products came to 2.6 billion dollars, up 51.7 percent from a year ago. The growth rate was twice as large as the one registered in the nation's total exports for the same period.

Major electronic export items included parts (1.2 billion dollars, up 57.6 percent), household appliances (869 million dollars, up 44.5 percent) and those for industrial use (271 million dollars, up 36.5 percent).

The export of household electric products in the January-July period exceeded 199 million dollars, up 78.1 percent.

The export of such electronic products as color TV sets, transistors and telephones, however, remained sluggish, according to the sources.

The export of machinery in the seven-month period surpassed the 2.1 billion dollar mark, registering a 27.7 percent growth rate. The export of transportation machinery rose by as much as 103.7 percent, and that of precision machinery jumped by 64.6 percent.

By item, the export of metal products totaled 939 million dollars, followed by electric machines (386 million dollars), precision machines (275 million dollars) and general machines (162 million dollars).

Meanwhile, the export of textiles in July amounted to 684 million dollars, a montly record for this year, bringing the seven-month total up to nearly 4.2 billion dollars, 62.5 percent of this year's textile export target.

Garments and other finished textile products topped the list of major textile export items at more than 2.6 billion dollars, up 31.9 percent, followed by fabrics (1.1 billion dollars, up 13.7 percent) and yarns (414 million dollars, 70 23 percent), according to the business sources.

CSO: 4100/256

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TALLY SHOWS FIGURES FOR MACHINERY EXPORTS

SK220657 Seoul YONHAP in English 0641 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, 22 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's machinery exports have performed quite favorably so far this year, more than doubling the level of a year ago, industry organization tally showed Wednesday.

During the first seven months of 1984, South Korea exported 6.9 billion U.S. dollars worth of machinery, up 130 percent over the corresponding period last year, the tally compiled by the Korea Society for the Advancement of Machine Industry said.

Machinery and tools for precision industry, transportation, electric and electronic products led the gains. During the seven-month period, the nation's container exports jumped 240 percent from the same period in 1983 to 180 million dollars, while 145 million dollars worth of completed vehicles and auto parts were exported to register a 203-percent gain as compared with a year ago, the tally said.

In the precision machinery and tools category, electronic watches recorded an export of 49 million dollars, up 165 percent from a year earlier, while exports of lenses and spectacles increased 188 percent and 168 percent respectively, the tally showed.

The nation's electronic industry exported 1.1 billion dollars worth of electronic machinery and tools during the period, up 141 percent from last year, and electronics parts amounting to 1.1 billion dollars, up 159 percent, the tally said.

Household electrical appliances also performed well. During the period, 22 million dollars worth of refrigerators were exported, registering an increase rate of 152 percent, while electric washing machine exports rose 169 percent to 3.2 million dollars, it added.

CSO: 4100/256

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL GROUP IN PRC--Seoul, 22 Aug (YONHAP)--A group of five South Korean agricultural officials and businessmen has entered mainland China to inspect the state of sericulture in the country, a government source said Wednesday. The Koreans crossed the Hong Kong-Chinese border earlier in the day along with representatives from Asian countries. They will tour Hangzhou City in the southeastern Province of Zhejiang until August 27, looking around a sericultural complex there, the source said. The inspection tour was arranged by the United National Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), which also organized a silk fair in Hong Kong to promote sericulture in the region, he added. The Korean delegation, led by Kim Han-su, head of the sericulture division of the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry, attended the Asian silk fair held August 16-20, he said. Silk companies from nine countries in the region, including six South Korean firms, were invited to the ESCAP-sponsored fair. [Text] [SK220903 Seoul YONHAP in English 0856 GMT 22 Aug 84]

FRENCH FIRMS SHOWING INTEREST--Seoul, 20 Aug (YONHAP)--Many big French manufacturing firms are showing increasingly great interest in South Korean business activities. A Korea Trade Promotion Corp (KOTRA) official said Monday that 23 French firms have so far inquired into the possibility of doing business in Korea through capital and technical joint ventures. They include Motorop S.A., a leading thermoelectric motor maker, and Celdu, a well-established transformer manufacturer. Some 100 firms in the Lyon area, a major industrial center in France, have offered technology transfers to Korean firms, according to the official. They are among French firms that employ less than 1,000 workers. Some French firms are ready to extend loans from French banks if they can establish business links with Korean firms. At present, three major French civil engineering firms are participating in Korea's construction projects--Framatome for a nuclear power plant construction project and TGZ and UIE for a liquefied natural gas terminal construction project. [Text] [SK200159 Seoul YONHAP in English 0152 GMT 20 Aug 84]

AUSTRALIAN BITUMINOUS COAL--Seoul, 22 Aug (YONHAP)--Australian bituminous coal, produced by a joint venture of two Korean firms and five other foreign companies at a strip mine in Drayton, will arrive in this country early in September, a Korean company official said Wednesday. The first batch of 110,000 tons of bituminous coal to arrive in Korea from the Australian mine, which has been developed since October 1981, will supply Korean Electric

Power Corp (KEPCO) thermal power plant in the central part of the country. The Drayton strip mine has supplied bituminous coal to power plants and other general industry in Japan and Europe since it began commercial production in July 1983. Hyundai Corporation and Daesung Consolidated Coal Mining Co of South Korea have invested 5.6 million U.S. dollars, respectively, in the joint venture with CSR (Colonial Sugar Refinery) of Australia, Shell of the United States, Mitzui of Japan, and two other foreign firms. The two Korean companies are supposed to supply 500,000 tons of bituminous coal annually from the mine to the KEPCO power plant for more than 10 years. By the end of this year, the two companies plan to bring 190,000 more tons of coal from the Drayton mine to the country. The mine, believed to hold 440 million tons of coal in reserve, can produce 3.5 million tons annually. An estimated total of 250 million dollars will have been invested in the development of the strip mine, it was learned. [Text] [SK220212 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 22 Aug 84]

BILATERAL FUND WITH JAPAN--Seoul, 23 Aug (YONHAP)--The government plans to propose to Japan that a bilateral fund be established by the two governments in order to promote mutual exchanges in the future. The Korean Government hopes the Japanese join in the establishment of the fund, amounting to 100 million dollars, by 1987. It also hopes 30 percent of the cost of the fund to be borne by Korea and 70 percent by Japan, government sources said. The fund, temporarily dubbed "fund for Korea-Japan cooperation and exchange for the 21st century," will be used to sponsor bilateral exchanges of young scholars, civil servants and other youths of the two countries, they said. [Text] [SK230729 Seoul YONHAP in English 0720 GMT 23 Aug 84]

CSO: 4100/256

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROLE OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S CORPS EDITORIALIZED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 Jun 84 p 5

[Editorial: "Let Us Firmly Prepare the Members of the Young People's Corps To Become Revolutionary Reserves"]

[Text] Today is the meaningful 38th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Young People's Corps.

The members of the Young People's Corps are the revolutionary reserves and the masters of tomorrow. The future of the revolution and the fatherland depends on how well the members of the Young People's Corps are prepared.

Along with many revolutionary organizations, our great leader and comrade Kim Il-song created the Korean Young People's Corps during a difficult time of building a new fatherland following the liberation, and has led it wisely.

Under the leadership of the party and the leader, the Korean Young People's Corps has been strengthened and has been developed into a chuche's communist young people's organization. The members of the Corps have grown up as true revolutionaries, who are boundlessly faithful to the great works of the party.

Because we had such a large contingent of boundlessly loyal, vigorous, and pleasant young revolutionaries in our party, the future of our revolution became very bright.

Today, our revolution is advancing forcefully, transforming the entire society into the one which is armed with the chuche ideology. Before the organizations of the Young People's Corps and their members lie the important task of developing their projects further, to suit the needs of transforming the society into the one which is armed with the chuche ideology, and to carry on brilliantly the great tasks of the chuche revolution.

As our revolution advances to a higher stage, and as our work increases, the members of the Young People's Corps, who will be the successors of the revolution, must be so much more firmly prepared. Only by being so, can they carry on, firmly and consistently, our great revolutionary tasks, which began on the sacred mountains of Paektu, and expedite the brilliant future of our fatherland.

Our dear comrade Kim Chong-il is deeply interested in the projects which will help build up and strengthen the organization of the Young People's Corps. Herein lies great expectations and trust for all members of our country's Young People's Corps, to grow up energetically as young communist revolutionaries of chuche, who are equipped with ideology, knowledge, and physical stamina. Every member of the Young People's Corps must keep deep in his or her heart the great trust of the party's central leadership, and must be prepared to become a successor of the revolution.

Keeping boundless loyalty to the party in their hearts, and upholding the party leadership with enthusiasm are the most important duties for all the organizations of the Young People's Corps and for its members.

Our great leader and comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows: "By giving their enthusiastic love to our party, and by uniting solidly around the party, the members of the Young People's Corps must properly carry out every revolutionary duty given by the party, with the total dedication of his or her mind and body."

The bosom of the party is like an affectionate mother's bosom, in which all the members of the Young People's Corps live. It was our party which provided the members of the Young People's Corps with a valuable political life, opened the wide path to learning, and has prepared such a happy life for them, therefore, they have nothing to envy in the world. The members of the Young People's Corps, if separated from the bosom of the party, will enjoy neither the happiness of today, nor a hopeful tomorrow.

The members of the Young People's Corps must arm themselves firmly above all with the chuche ideology, and the party line and policies. They must accept the party line and policies with enthusiasm, must be accustomed to thinking and acting only as the party wants them to do, with purity in their hearts from early life, and must grow up as true revolutionaries who follow the party.

The members of the Young People's Corps must understand that it is their pride to return with loyalty the love and care provided by the party. They must believe in and follow the party singlemindedly, like a sunflower following the sun at all times, and must become little loyal revolutionary fighters who devote everything they have.

The members of the Young People's Corps must learn again and again to become fine workers who will lead the fatherland.

The first duty of revolutionary work for school children is study. The loyalty of the members of the Young People's Corps to the party must be reflected in their studies. Only when they study hard from early life and acquire advanced knowledge and skill, can they grow up to become able builders of socialism and communism. They can also advance science and technology, and truly contribute to the development and prosperity of the fatherland. Every member of the Young People's Corps must study hard, understand each day's lesson on the same day, and enjoy reading without

wasting time. Moreover, every member of the Young People's Corps must possess living knowledge and rich and versatile knowledge, which are realistic and practical in revolution and construction.

The members of the Young People's Corps must possess a wide-ranging knowledge, noble communist moral characteristics, and healthy physical stamina.

The members of the Young People's Corps must love friends, organizations, and groups; they must place group and revolutionary interests before their own personal interests, and must not spare themselves for the good of the group and friends at all times. They must also consciously observe social order and public morality, behave with proper decorum, and possess lofty character, taking care of the properties of the state and society.

The healthy bodies of the members of the Young People's Corps are the treasures of the state. Starting with morning exercises, jogging, and height developing exercises, they must do various other exercises daily, and strive hard to develop more than one advanced athletic technique. At the same time, they must be able to sing, dance, recite poems, and improve their cultural potential by participating in the activities of the art units.

Revolutionary practice is a good way to train the new generation to become true revolutionaries, who are boundlessly loyal to the party's great task. The Young People's Corps organizations must let the members of the Corps witness the busy reality of socialist construction, which spurs the march of the 1980's under the leadership of the party, and let them learn the unquenching fighting spirit and heightened loyalty of the people. By participating extensively in many soci-political activities, the members of the Corps must encourage and inspire fathers, mothers, older brothers, older sisters ("The speed of the 80's") to create. By energetically launching a movement to do many good deeds, including planting sun flowers and raising rabbits, the members of the Corps must contribute to the socialist economic construction, and the state's management and operations. Through such processes, they must further train themselves in the revolutionary spirit.

To prepare the members of the Young People's Corps to be truly a *chuche* type of revolutionaries, who are hardened by political ideology, the functions and the roles of the organizations of the Corps must be brought to a higher level.

By training its members ideologically, giving them assignments, and organizing their emotional life in many different forms and methods, the organization of the Young People's Corps must make every member of the Corps active, energetic and pleasant.

The days of the Young People's Corps is a very important formative period, during which the revolutionary *Weltanschauung* develops. Therefore, it is important to carefully organize their education and indoctrination projects during this period.

The organizations of the Young People's Corps and the educational organs must step up, among the members for the Corps, the indoctrination work about our party's glorious revolutionary past, the party's greatness, the wisdom of its leadership, and its indelible accomplishments. By making them live in accordance with the rules and regulations that the members of the Corps must observe, the organizations of the Corps and the educational organs must prepare every member of the Corps to be truly revolutionaries, who will contribute to complete the great tasks of the party. At the same time, by substantially launching the movement for the competition for titles, such as "the Glorious Red Flag School," "the Glorious Red Flag Troop," and "the Glorious Double Red Flag Troop," every member of the Young People's Corps must be trained to become true children of our party.

The organizations of the Young People's Corps and the educational organs must arm the members of the Corps with strong class consciousness, and socialist and patriotic spirit, and prepare them to be able to defend with their lives the party, the revolutionary government, and the socialist system, by keeping in mind, ever more firmly, the past which their parents had to live through, as today's happiness of the members of Corps grows greater.

Various echelons of the party organizations and the Socialist Working Youth League's organizations must always pay close attention to the education and indoctrination works for the young people, and help and lead them so that they can carry out their duties to satisfy the purpose of the party.

12474

CSO: 4110/129

N.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ZAMBIAN DEFENSE GROUP LEAVES--Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of the Defence Ministry of the Republic of Zamiba headed by Defence Minister C.M. Mwananshiku left here on August 21. It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Paek Hak-nim and generals of the Korean People's Army. Military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang were also present. [Text]
[SK220002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 21 Aug 84]

SEYCHELLOIS SPECIAL ENVOY LEAVES--Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--James Michel, deputy general secretary of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, chief of staff of the People's Defence Army and minister of education and information, who was a special envoy of France Alert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, left here yesterday. He was seen off at the airport by O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, and Hwang Sun-myong, minister of general education. [Text] [SK220515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 22 Aug 84]

CSO: 4100/254

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMIC PLAN, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Jan 84 pp 73-81

[Article by Kim Nam-kuon: "The Stagnation of Industrial Production and the Failure of the Economic Plan"]

[Text] Introduction

This is the sixth year of the Seven-Year Economic Plan of North Korea, leaving 1 more year. However, the progress of their economic plan so far has shown that the failure of the plan is inevitable. This failure is due to such various factors as cumulated excessive military spending in the economic plan, reaching the limit in capital formation, problems of managing the economy and stagnation of industrial production.

However, among these factors, the most remarkable problem is the slow-down of industrial production.

The current second 7-year economic plan emphasizes the following as the basic tasks: Autonomy [chuchewha], more intensive application of science and modernization of the people's economy. And it further decided to decisively strengthen energy and raw material bases by forcefully putting up electricity and mining industries. As sector tasks the GNP of North Korea was planned to grow by 1.7 times and the average annual growth of industry was to grow by 12.1 percent.

Under such a growth plan, the North Korean government laid down the economic development plan in the industrial sector as follows: Curbing the new investment in the industrial sectors, maximally using and further strengthening the existing industrial bases and modernizing and applying science in every industrial sector by the end of 1984, from which the generating capacity of electricity can reach 56-60 billion kWh, 70-80 millions of coal can be extracted, the production of pig iron and granulated iron, 6.4-7 million tons; steel production, 7.4-8 million tons; rolled steel, 5.6-6 million tons; machine processing product, 5 million-tons; machineries, 50,000 units; and 12-13 million tons of cement are planned to be produced.

The above production goals at the end of the second 7-year plan were set at a lower level than those of the first economic development plan that was launched in the early 1970's. However, if one considers the fact that their economic plan has successively failed, these goals are viewed as excessively ambitious.

In order to realize such excessively ambitious goals, North Korea, from the first year of the economic plan has emphasized the increase of productivity by compulsory mobilization of labor, mobilizing sufficient capital and raising the level of technology.

Nonetheless, because of the cumulated contradictions in the North Korean economy, the industrial production achieved only 50 percent of what was originally planned as of 1982. Further, there has not been any sign of recovery in the North Korea economy, even in 1983.

In this article, it will be examined why the industrial production goals of the current second 7-year economic development plan have been suffering from stagnation.

Slow Progress in Basic Construction Due to Reaching the Limit in Mobilizing Domestic and External Capital

North Korea has set the direction in the second 7-year economic development plan that "while suppressing new basic construction as much as possible, stress is to be put on improvement and expansion of the existing facilities. Such an investment policy of North Korea which limits new investment and expands the current facilities indicated that due to the successive failure of the economic development plans since the latter part of the 1960's, the financial revenue reached its limit, and thus that expensive reproduction almost could not be made. In addition, in the 1970's, North Korea imported the materials needed for the first economic development plan not only from China and the Soviet Union but also from Western developed countries. However, North Korea lost its international credibility when it failed to pay for the materials bought from China, the Soviet Union, and the Western countries.

Thus, because of the impact of the failures of the economic plans until the early 1970's, even in the years of the second 7-Year Economic development plan, the financial revenues have continued to be slow.

In addition to this, North Korea has not been able to pay off the balance for the plants imported from China, the Soviet Union, Japan, and the Western developed countries in the early 1970's, so that it went into default, making it almost impossible to bring in foreign capital.

Because of these, during the second 7-year economic development plan, the project to increase production has been very slow. The details are as follows:

First of all, in the area of electricity North Korea put up the slogan of "to rapidly develop the electricity industry is the demand for the autonomy of the people's economy." Based upon this slogan they planned to quickly finish Taetonggang electric power plant, Wuiwon electric power plant, and H'oechon second electric power plant. Also, new large-scale medium- and small-scale hydro-electric power plants were planned to be built at the well located points along the rivers and creeks. In the area of thermoelectric power, it was planned that the capacities of the existing plants were to be expanded and that new large-scale thermoelectric power stations were to be built. Also the thermoelectric power plants in which the low calorie coals deposited sufficiently in the local underground are used for the heating system of the province, country as well as the important cities, and power stations where they use surplus heats and waste heats were planned to be established. Therefore, it was planned to generate 5.6-6 billion kWh of electricity by 1984.

However, during this period, North Korea completed the construction of the 4th Chongchongang thermoelectric power plant in 1978 and the 13th, 14th, and 15th Pukchang thermoelectric power stations which had been being supported by the Soviet Union during 1981-82. In addition to these, they finished the construction of Taedonggang electric plant in Pyungnam Tukchon which had been begun in 1973 and of the Mirim Kapmun electric plant that was promoted as part of the Taedonggang comprehensive development plan.

These achievements, however, were very modest accomplishments in that it did not reach even 30 percent of the goals of the comprehensive development plan during the period of the second 7-year economic development plan.

In the area of the extraction industry, North Korea planned to increase the coal production by 7-8,000 tons by 1984 by "expanding and improving the large scale of the existing coal mines, and by increasing the production of coal per colliery and per drain, accelerating the building of the large scale coal mines, and by developing further the small and medium sized coal mines.

Following the planning, North Korea, during this period, promoted the expanding of construction of the Anju and Kumya coal mines with the support of the Soviet Union, and at the same time, they advanced the construction of the coal mines under North [words omitted] expansion and improvement. Along with these, the development of Kogonwon coal mine was hastened by importing equipment from West Germany. Also, the Chidong coal mine was in the process of development to expand to a production capacity of 5 million tons of coals from the previous capacity of 500,000 tons by importing the equipment and techniques from Japan. However, during this period, the coal production of North Korea was repeatedly stagnant, only producing 34 million tons against its original goal to produce 60-70 million tons.

In the area of the mining industry, North Korea planned to increase the product capacity of ore concentrate to 10 million tons by accelerating the expanding construction of Musan mine, and to develop more new iron mines after completing the construction of Tucksong and Sohaeri mines. In the field of nonferrous metal industry, putting the stress on the development of Tanchon mining area as well as Kumdok mining area, both of which have great prospects for development, and also improving and expanding the existing mines and accelerating the exploitation of new large-scale mines, North Korea aimed at the achievement of 1 million tons of nonferrous metals during the period of the second 7-year development plan.

Therefore, the construction of the third ore dressing field in Musan mine was finished, and now the fifth mine lot is in the process of being developed. Also, the development project of Tokhyon mine and Sohaeri mining field are in the course of construction.

North Korea has also been exerting itself toward development of nonferrous metals since 1981. It was planned, at the sixth session of the sixth term of the Central Committee of the KWP in August, 1982, to produce 1 million tons of nonferrous metals by 1985, and 1.5 million tons by 1988. This plan reflects the intention of North Korea in that it wants to expand the insufficient raw materials and export by concentrating on the development of nonferrous metals which are relatively abundant in the areas of Human Tanch'on and Yanggwangdo. Now North Korea is also putting stress on the development of Kumdok mining field of Hamkyongnamdo and Unhung and Kapsan mining fields of Yanggwangdo.

In the area of the metal industry, North Korea planned to make reinforcement works to increase the productivity of steel and rolled steel to 6.4-7 million tons by installing large-scale equipment for metallurgy including the large blast furnace, oxygen converter, and consecutive cold rolling machine in Kimch'ek steel factory, by building more modern facilities for steel and iron rolling in Whanghae steel incorporated station, and by strengthening further the raw steel materials bases in Kangson incorporated station and Songjin iron station. Thus, from the early 1980's, North Korea started the construction for expanding the facilities of Songjin iron plant and Ch'ongjin iron plant, and of the blast furnace of Kimch'ek steel plant, all of which had been supported by the Soviet Union. But the productivity of iron in North Korea, as of the end of 1982, reached the low level of only 3.7 million tons, which is equivalent to 54 percent of the goals originally planned.

In the area of machineries, North Korea planned to put great emphasis on producing 50,000 units of machine tools, especially the large and special machine tools, automated and semi-automated machine tools, and single-purpose machine tools, in order to produce 50,000 units of processed machineries. During this period, the Tae'an heavy-machinery plant was established by the importing of the facilities from the advanced countries, including the Soviet Union.

In the field of chemical industry stress was put on the production of chemical fertilizer in order to generate 5 million tons by 1984. And special emphasis was put on the improvement of the kinds of chemical fertilizer and on the increase of the various micro-element fertilizer.

Lastly, in the area of the building material industry, 12-13 million tons of cement were planned to be produced by 1984 by stressing the building of new cement factories while, for the existing factories, the floatation method of preheat is to be intensively used and the calcinator is to be increased.

Accordingly, North Korea established a cement factory of which the yearly production capacity is 3 million tons, following the one in 1977, by the import of the plants from Japan and Denmark in 1978 and also the small and medium scale factories were built. Nonetheless, the facilities could produce only 8.7 million tons, which is equivalent to 65 percent of what they originally planned in the second 7-year development plan.

As was shown in the above, during the period of the second 7-year development plan, the production capacity of North Korea, in the important sectors such as metal industry, chemical industry, coal as well as electric power industry, showed the low achievement level of 50 percent of what they originally planned because of the limitation of capital mobilization both internally and externally.

Insufficient Energy and Decrease of Productive Rate

The recent serious energy deficiency of North Korea has been a critically negative factor for propelling the current development plan. In the energy consumption structure of North Korea, coal takes 70 percent of the total energy consumption as the highest, followed by petroleum, 10 percent and electricity and charcoal, 20 percent.

Among these, coal, which takes the largest portion of the energy consumption structure, has been the main energy source that North Korea has been dependent upon, with its relatively rich reserves all over the country.

However, North Korea has recently suffered from a serious shortage of coal. The reasons are attributable to the following:

Development of the coal industry, unlike other industries, requires continuous investment for the expansion of the facilities. But due to the successive failures of the North Korean economic development plans, the investment source has reached its limit, which caused the development of new coal mines and the expansion of the existing mines impossible. In addition, the existing facilities have become obsolete and the production techniques are falling behind. Moreover, the facilities needed for the coal production were not properly supplied owing to the lack of facilities producing mining equipment and supplies necessary for the coal production.

Consequently, the coal production of North Korea was only 34 million tons, which was about 50 percent of what they planned to produce during the period of the second 7-year economic development plan, which brought about a serious coal shortage, which became a detrimental factor in the industrial production. Not only that, but also in the area of electricity, the coal shortage caused a chronic deficiency of electric power. To solve the problem of the chronic shortage of electricity, North Korea expanded the Pukchang thermoelectric power plant to the scale of 1.5 kWh, and also established the new Kapmun station.

However, not only was the capacity of these stations quite insufficient for the scale of the economy of North Korea, but also the facilities of these stations have structurally serious contradictions.

As to the structure of the hydraulic power and thermoelectric power, 60 percent of the facilities have hydraulic power. North Korea, in late 1960's and 1970's, established the four stations of Pyongyang, Woonggi, Pukchang, Chongchongang, with the support of China and the Soviet Union according to the policy for balancing out between hydraulic power and thermoelectric power in order to raise the proportion of thermoelectric power by strengthening the facilities of the thermoelectric power. However, the proportion of hydraulic power is still overpoweringly high.

This preponderance of hydraulic power generating facility brought about a negative impact on the generating hydraulic power when there lacked the water to generate the power during the dry season from October to the next May every year.

Moreover, because of the consistent priority of North Korea's economic policy on heavy industry which requires heavy electricity consumption, the consumption of the electric power has been maximized. In other words, since most of the facilities in the heavy chemical industries such as steel, iron, fertilizer, and cement industry were built during the period of Japanese occupation, they were so old that they require a large consumption of electricity.

North Korea is also in the situation where the operation of a thermoelectric power generating facility makes very poor progress because of the shortage of oil and coal. It was because the production of coal, which is the main fuel needed for the operation of a thermoelectric power plant, has been continuously decreased resulting in the serious shortage of the fuels for the operation of the plants. In addition to this, even the operation of the stations which use mainly oil are also making slow progress as the supply of crude oil from the Soviet Union and Iran was insufficient.

Also one other factor is that most hydraulic power plants which were built during the period of Japanese occupation are so worn-out that it takes a long time to repair and rebuild them, which causes a decrease in the rate of operation.

North Korea is also facing the problem of oil shortage. It has the Woonggi refined oil factory (2 million tons of yearly product) which was built with the support of the Soviet Union, and Paekmari refined oil factory (2 million tons of yearly product) established with the support of China, and all the crude oil needed for the operation for these petroleum processing factories was imported from the Soviet Union, China and Iran.

Nonetheless, North Korea is suffering from a serious oil shortage since the Soviet Union and Iran which, were the main sources for importing crude oil, have cut down the supply of the crude oil.

The reasons for reducing the oil supply in the case of Russia was not only that North Korea had not paid back the foreign loan from the Soviet Union, but also that there was the snag in oil supply because of the shortage of transportation means, and in the case of Iran, North Korea had not paid for the crude oil due to its chronic problem with foreign money.

Owing to the energy problems as discussed above, the operation of most facilities of North Korea had to either be cut down or be stopped. Consequently, there has resulted a continuous decrease of the industrial production.

Shortage of Raw Materials and Low Factory Operation Rate

North Korea has produced all the raw materials needed for industrial production. However, due to the complete absence of oil and coke, North Korea depends on imports for these kinds of materials. In terms of area, reserves of coal are found in Kowon and Anju of Pyongannam and buk-do; ore in Hamnambuk-do and Whanghaenam-do; tungsten in Hamkyongnam-do, Whanghaebuk-do and Pyongannam-do areas; mollivten in Chongjin and Kangwon area; and non-ferrous metals in Yanggangdo and Hamkyongnam-do.

But all these resources which are used as raw materials for industrial production have been serious shortages because of the lack of expanded investment due to the continuous stagnation of the fulfillment of the economic development plans. In addition, there have been serious problems in production and supply of such processed products of these raw materials as steel, cement, caustic soda, and sulphuric carbide. Because of the shortage of these raw materials, industrial production has hit a serious snag.

Furthermore, the original plan was that oil and coke which were to be imported from China and the Soviet Union were supposed to be bartered with anthracites and iron ore, magnesia clinker, steel materials, and nonferrous metals. But because North Korea could not fulfill its export contract for these raw materials, the imports of oil and coke from China and the Soviet Union has been dwindling.

In addition, North Korea had a huge amount of debt to pay Western countries including Japan, but it defaulted so that international credibility was strained, which makes the import of raw materials most impossible. In order to solve such a chronic shortage of raw materials, North Korea changed its economic policy with more emphasis on the production of metals and chemical industry after 1981.

That is, North Korea is speeding up the expanding construction for steel mills such as Kimchek, Chongjin and Songjin. It makes it an obligation for people to collect the scrap iron and to expand the production of basic chemical products and urges the building of small and medium scale chemical factories in local areas.

Despite such efforts to facilitate the supply of raw materials, not much progress has been made because of a fundamentally weak industrial structure. Thus, the perennial shortages of raw materials are very detrimental to industrial production.

Serious Contradiction in Industrial Management System

North Korea reorganized on a large scale its economic management system around October 1981 in order to solve the commulated economic problems. The economic reorganization involved simplification and elimination of economic organizations and ministries with similar functions which had been grossly expanded in the State Administrative Council. Thus the central organization was greatly curtailed and new provincial economic committees were established. North Korea, along with such economic reorganization, readjusted the tasks and functions of these economic organizations.

Because of this reorganization, the economic ministries under the State Administrative Council stopped their past practice of directly guiding production. Instead, these ministries came to concentrate their energies on studies of long-term economic prospects, projects on technology for production related to industrial development, coordination of demands and supplies of materials and external affairs. Thus immediate control over production was transferred to the provincial level.

At the provincial level, in the past there was the People's Committee which guided administrative tasks and the Administrative Committee which was in charge of implementation of administrative tasks (the Constitution of December 1977.) But in 1981 the Administrative Committee was abolished, and nonproductive functions such as education and health were taken over by the People's Committee.

[sentences mi'sing]...it stipulates that it is responsible for the industrial production of the province based on the principle of raising creativity and developing local economy.

The large-scale reorganization of the North Korean economic management system aimed at simplifying the diversified economic management system by sharply reducing and reorganizing the unwieldy economic organization as the scale of economy grew and thus by limiting the tasks of the central ministries to over-all guidance, the provincial economic committee was entrusted with the responsibility for production activities in provinces. Further, the reform was designed to organically link the central and local industries to establish a cooperative production system. Also, the reform was a response to the demand of the reality to eliminate various economic irrationalities such as bureaucratism, opportunism and localism.

However, all the economic activities in North Korea are conducted through a centralized party and state bureaucratic pyramid, and production, distribution, and consumption are carried out according to the economic plans to achieve the political goal of building socialism and orders to implement the plans.

Thus, under such a command economy, it will be difficult to correct the contradiction in the North Korean economy simply by reorganizing the structure of the state administration council and newly establishing provincial economic committees.

In addition, since the reorganization of the economic management system was done without much overall evaluation as a stop-gap measure, such economic problems as bureaucratism and opportunism were left untouched and a new phenomenon of localism emerged which made contradiction in economic management much worse. This has become a lethally damaging factor in industrial development.

Prospect

As examined in the above, the industrial growth during the current economic development plan has revealed serious slowness because of various factors: the slow progress of basic contradiction due to the limit in mobilizing domestic and foreign capital the low operation of production facilities because of the serious energy shortage; shortage of raw materials; and the revelation of the contradiction of the industrial management system.

Thus, as the industry which comprises 75 percent of the GNP has stagnated in its production outcome, it is evident that the current economy has been a complete failure.

In 1984 which is the last year of this current economic plan, North Korea, in an effort to recover such a failure of realizing the economic plan, will try to pursue various policies such as an increase of productivity by maximum mobilization of labor, expansion of the industrial base by cutting the investment in non-productive areas, and forced savings and thrift.

However, the current economic plan has failed like the 5-year economic plan starting from 1956, the first 7-year economic plan from 1961 to 1970, [as published] and the economic plan from 1971-1976, and these failures will have a great negative effect on the future economic planning from 1984.

Accordingly, the possibility of the realization of "the ten prospective plans" is very slim, especially if North Korea irrationally pursues a plan disregarding such conditions, the plans will have to be heavily revised in the process of implementation.

12604

CSO: 4107/152

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

REPORTAGE ON TRAINING COURSE FOR JOURNALISTS

Journalists Arrive in Pyongyang

SK172242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2223 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang 18 Aug (KCNA)--Men of the press and journalists of various countries arrived in Pyongyang on August 17 by air to attend the invitation training course for journalists of Third World countries to be held in our countries.

Arriving here were F.B. Davies, editor-in-chief of the Sierra Leonean paper SHAFT; K.M. Gonese, editor-in-chief of the Zimbabwean paper THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY; Muhammad Roble Noor, deputy editor-in-chief of the Somali paper HEEGAN; Muhammad Hifzur Rahman, editor of the Bangladesh paper DAINIK JANATA; Kwasi Gyan-Apenteng, foreign editor of the Ghanaian paper PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC; Kiran Vaidya, managing editor of the Nepalese paper JANADOOT; W.K. Munodawafa, foreign editor of the ZIMBABWEAN NEWS AGENCY; M. V. Singh, senior sub-editor of the Indian paper THE STATESMAN; S. Ramlallah, sub-editor of the Mauritius paper MAURITIUS TIMES; Idrisa Hussein Lugalu, sub-editor of the Tanzanian News Agency SHIHATA; P.C. Mwelwa, chief sub-editor of the ZAMBIA BROADCASTING SERVICE; Ali Fara Salem, head of a department of the Democratic Yemeni paper ARBATTASHARA OUKTOOBUR; Ali Muhammad Nasir, head of the archive section of the ADEN NEWS AGENCY (ANA) of the PDRY; B.A. Kandil, a journalist of the Egyptian paper AL-AKHBAR; and Godfrey Malama, a journalist of the Zambian paper ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL.

The guests were met at the airport by Editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON Chae Chun-pyong, Deputy General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Han Chong-sop, vice chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee Yi Pong-hui, and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union Yun Pyong-taek.

The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union arranged a party for the guests at the Ongnyu restaurant in the evening.

Third World Press Training Opens

SK181557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--The invitation training course for journalists of Third World countries opened with due ceremony today at the People's Palace of Culture.

In his opening address Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, stressed he hoped that the invitation training course would make an excellent occasion in developing the friendly and co-operative relations among the journalists and pressmen of Third World countries onto a new, higher stage.

Speaking on behalf of the attendants M. Mwosingt, deputy editor of the Indian paper STATESMAN, extended deepest thanks to the great leader of the Korean people His Excellency President Kil Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il for providing them an opportunity to attend the invitation training course in Pyongyang and showing deep care for them.

He stressed that the historic speech made by President Kim Il-song at a banquet arranged for the delegation to the world conference of journalists for friendship and peace against imperialism in July last year is a programmatic guideline for the progressive journalists and pressmen of the world to fully discharge their noble mission and role assumed before history and an inspiring banner powerfully arousing the world people to a just struggle.

The current invitation training course will be an excellent occasion in strengthening the bonds of friendship among the progressive journalists and pressmen of the world and letting them keep pace with each other in the press activities, he said.

CSO: 4100/254

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

NAGASAKI OFFICE OF CHONGNYON RAIDED

SK191105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--A raid was made on the office of the Nagasaki headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) on August 12.

At around 0:30 that day shots fired by an unidentified man made a hole in the window on the third floor of the office of the prefectural headquarters of CHONGNYON and the window of a car at the park was smashed.

Earlier, on July 28, a telephone call was made to the office of the prefectural headquarters by an unidentified man, saying "Did you hear about the Japanese fishing boat seized by a naval patrol boat of the DPRK?" and "We will attack the office of the headquarters."

Later, similar threatening telephone calls were successively made to the credit association and other organs.

Facts tell that the raid was not a mere incident but one which took place synchronizing with the anti-DPRK anti-CHONGNYON racket which is becoming ever more unscrupulous with the approach of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan visit, and the case has a vicious political background.

In this connection the Nagasaki headquarters of CHONGNYON called a press conference on August 14 and called upon reporters to cooperate in the probe into the truth of the case.

Meanwhile, functionaries of the Nagasaki prefectural headquarters of CHONGNYON and compatriots and Nisaku Eguchi, chairman of the Nagasaki prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, and other Japanese figures went to the Nagasaki prefectural office that day and submitted a letter calling for immediately arresting and severely punishing the criminal, thoroughly investigating the background of the case and taking responsible steps against the recurrence of similar cases.

CSO: 4100/254

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

PAPER CARRIES INAUGURAL DECLARATION OF SOUTH'S GROUP

SK210829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Aug (KCNA)--MINJOK SIBO, a Koreans' paper under the influence of "The ROK Residents Association in Japan" (MINDAN), on August 1 carried a declaration of the people's movement for democracy published by the Council of People's Movement for Democracy in South Korea at its inaugural meeting.

Stating that the Council of People's Movement for Democracy has been formed with workers, peasants, youths, intellectuals and churchmen for waging a powerful democratic movement at a time when broad masses of the working people and a great many poor people in South Korea were suffering in despair, the declaration says:

We will strive to rectify the monopolistic economic system for a tiny handful privileged circles and build an independent national economy which would guarantee a life worthy of humanity to the people.

Expressing sympathy especially for the sufferings of the workers of low-wage category engaged in production and the peasants facing bankruptcy, we demand the enforcement of a new economic policy.

Conscious that the political awakening of the people is needed to destroy the authoritarian violent rule that deceives and oppresses people, we will strive for this.

We demand that political conditions be created for an active participation of the people in the debate on unification to terminate national division and will make efforts for the attainment of national unification by independent and peaceful means.

CSO: 4100/254

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS, RECEIVES MESSAGES

Greets Indonesian President

SK171529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings on August 16 to Soeharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia.

The message reads:

On the 30th anniversary of independence of the Republic of Indonesia I warmly congratulate your excellency, your government and people on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my behalf.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people still greater successes in the work for the country's prosperity and development and express my conviction that the friendly relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in future.

Greets Afghanistan's Karmal

SK181107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on August 17 to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan.

The message reads:

On the 65th anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan I warmly congratulate you, the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Afghan people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party

of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my behalf.

The victory of April revolution was the greatest change in the life of the Afghan people after the independence.

The Korean people greatly rejoice over the successes the Afghan people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by you are now making in their endeavours to ensure the unity of all patriotic and progressive forces, carry out the national democratic revolution and build a new independent society.

Believing that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two peoples will further expand and develop, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people still greater successes in the work for the country's progress and prosperity.

Greetings Zimbabwean Prime Minister

SK181533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509-GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on August 17 sent a message of greetings to Robert G. Mugabe upon his election as first secretary and chairman of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union.

The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and on my own behalf, extend warm congratulations to you upon your election as first secretary and chairman of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union at the second congress of your union.

Your election as first secretary and chairman at the second congress of your union is a manifestation of the trust of the entire members of your union and the Zimbabwean people for you.

I believe that your union and the fraternal Zimbabwean people under your correct leadership will achieve greater successes in accomplishing the sacred cause against all manner of exploitation and for the building of a socialist and democratic society.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between our two parties in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence will grow stronger and develop in the future I sincerely wish you fresh success in your noble work for implementing the decisions of the congress.

Reply From Laos' Souphanouvong

SK210815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Standing Committee of the Lao People's Supreme Council, in reply to his messages of greetings to the latter on his 75th birthday.

The message dated August 13 says:

I express heartfelt thanks to you for your warm congratulations on my 75th birthday.

I believe that the friendly relations between Laos and Korea would be consolidated and developed day by day in the interests of peace and socialism.

I wish the fraternal Korean people new greater success in the struggle for the building of the country and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Thanked by Malian Minister

SK220420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks from Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of Mali, leaving Korea on August 21.

The message says:

I find it hard to leave Pyongyang, the beautiful capital of revolution, where chollima, the symbol of the revolution of chuche, flaps its wings, and there stand the tower of chuche idea and the arch of triumph immortalizing your excellency's cause, without presenting to your excellency once again the heartfelt thanks and friendly greetings of General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union.

The great successes made by your people in all fields which we saw at first hand are a practical textbook and inspiring banner which we should follow to the last in the efforts for prosperity.

Reiterating my resolution to further strengthen the friendship and cooperation between Mali and Korea, and always render invariable support to your excellency's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, expansion and strengthening of the Non-aligned Movement and realisation of South-South cooperation, I express highest considerations to your excellency.

Thanks by Seychellois Minister

SK230352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received a message of thanks sent by James Michel, deputy secretary-general of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, chief of staff of the People's Defence Forces and minister for education and information, upon leaving our country on August 21.

The message of thanks says:

It was a great honour for me to be received by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who once more struck me with his wisdom, kindness and simplicity--really an exemplary and outstanding leader. I was deeply touched by his sincerity and kindness.

May he continue to enjoy good health so that he can continue leading his people towards the perfect society.

Korea and its people under the wise and able leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il have become an example to the world, especially the developing world.

It shows that man can become master of his own destiny through his efforts, hard work, discipline and right attitude.

Unfortunately, this bright image of happiness and prosperity is marred by the artificial division of Korea.

The people of Seychelles share the sorrows, the struggle, the joys and hopes of the Korean people. We stand beside you in your struggle.

You have our militant solidarity, and we will support you to the end in your just struggle.

CSO: 4100/254

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

RADIO REPORTS FOREIGN MINISTRY GATHERING WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

SK220953 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] On 13 August the Foreign Ministry arranged a friendship gathering with staffers of the Soviet Embassy in our country to mark the 39th anniversary of the 15 August liberation.

The friendship gathering was attended by Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister, and Yi Chong-mok, Kil Chae-kyong, Chon In-chol, Kim Chae-suk, Kim Chung-il, (Cho Song-pom), (Chong Hui-chun), O Mun-han, Yi Hong-sun and other functionaries concerned.

O.V. Okonishnikor, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in our country, and staffers of the mebassy, and visiting internationalist soldier Ya. T. Novichernko, and his wife and family were invited to the gathering.

Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam spoke at the friendship gathering. Noting that the great leader has regarded Comrade Ya. T. Novichenko as a symbol of Korea-Soviet friendship, he said that our people's special intimacy towards him is precisely the warm friendship which the Korean people maintain toward the fraternal Soviet people.

He said: In the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule the genuine communists and patriotic people of Korea, under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, waged a heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, displaying the indomitable fighting spirit and matchless spirit of self-sacrifice in the rigorous trials to deal a hard blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and carve out the road ahead of our revolution.

Noting that the existence and might of the Soviet Union were a source of inspiring strength to the communists in those grim days, he said that the fraternal Soviet people made their outstanding sons and daughters participate in the war against Japan and defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors and helped our people finally achieve the cause of the fatherland's liberation.

He said that the liberation of Korea and the birth of new Korea were a great historic event which effected a positive change for the Korean people in the shaping of their destiny, and paved a broad way to comprehensively expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Referring to the active support of the Soviet people for the struggle of the Korean people, he noted: Our people regard it a great joy to have the Soviet people as their reliable revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers.

Saying that it is the firm determination and will of our people to invariably bring into bloom the great Korean-Soviet friendship through succeeding generations, he stressed that the Soviet visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song last May was an important event in developing Korean-Soviet friendship to a new higher stage.

He said that the Korean-Soviet friendship cultivated and brought into bloom by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko will be everlasting as an indestructible friendship which will not shake under any adversity. O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy, spoke next. He said: We believe that to grandly celebrate in the DPRK the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Korea by the Soviet Army and the Korean patriots is a manifestation of the indestructible friendship and a symbol of the military fraternity between our two peoples.

He said that the recent visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party and state delegation and the talks between respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, are a powerful driving force deepening and expanding in all fields the Soviet-Korean cooperation based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

He said that he places particular emphasis on the fact that the struggle of the Korean people to make the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and achieve the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country enjoys full understanding and support in the Soviet Union.

He said that the realization of the important initiatives of the DPRK for the fatherland's reunification would contribute to achieving the entire Korean people's desire for reunification and to the cause of world peace, the invariable goal of the struggle of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

He said that our two parties and two countries are united for the common goal of socialist and communist construction and the common struggle against imperialism and for safeguarding peace.

Saying that the peoples of the two countries have been linked by relations of close cooperation, he said that the Soviet people place a great value on the friendship with the Korean people, and are full of determination to strengthen our fraternal alliance.

The participants toasted the everlasting militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples, the good health and longevity of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and longevity of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the good health and longevity of respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

CSO: 4110/144

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN MARKS ALGERIA'S 'DAY OF VETERANS'

SK201009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article titled "Carrying Forward the Revolutionary Spirit of Forerunners" to the "Day of Veterans" of Algeria.

Noting that the Algerian people were the first to raise the touch of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist armed struggle on the African continent, the paper says:

The large-scale armed attack mounted by the Algerian National Liberation Army and patriotic people in the Constantin area, an important stronghold of the enemy, on August 20, 1955, was a historic event which dealt a heavy blow at the colonialist occupationists and powerfully inspired the Algerian people's national liberation struggle.

Today the Algerian people are scoring brilliant successes on the road of socialist development under the leadership of the National Liberation Front Party and the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic headed by President Chadli Bendjedid.

The Algerian Government and people are actively striving for the complete liberation of Africa and the expansion and development of the Non-aligned Movement in the international arena.

Recently the Algerian Government vehemently denounced the U.S. imperialists' dastardly pressure aimed at creating confusion in the economic development of Algeria. This is a reflection of the resolute anti-imperialist independent stand of the Algerian people.

The Korean people always stand firm on the side of the Algerian people and firmly support their sacred cause.

The Korean people believe that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Algeria will grow stronger in the future in the idea of independence, friendship and non-alignment and sincerely wish the Algerian people greater success in their endeavours for the development and prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4100/254

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JSP MEMBER, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN PYONGYANG

SK220404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--A delegation of the People's Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity headed by Kousuke Uehara, Central Executive member of the Japan Socialist Party, director of its National Movement Department and member of the House of Representatives; Shuhachi Inoue, deputy director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, and his party; and Gustav Kofi Tay, president of the Ghana Journalist Association, arrived in Pyongyang on August 21.

The joint delegation of young activists of the Japan Socialist Party and the Japan-Korea Youth Solidarity Committee headed by Hajime Fukada, Central Executive member of the JSP and director of its youth and children's department, and the delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Hiroshi Wakabayashi, general secretary of the committee, left here on the same day.

The delegation of the Institute of East-West Studies of Denmark headed by its vice-director Dr Jens Jorgen Jensen, the delegation of Burundi University headed by Prof Sindayigaya Hubert, rector of the Burundi University, and the Sumiyoshi, Osaka, boys and girls chorus of the Japan-Korea Music and Art Exchange Association headed by Mitsuko Ogasahara, chairman of the Japan-Korea Music and Art Exchange Association, left here on the same day.

Arriving in Pyongyang on August 20 were Ola Amupitan, vice-editor of the Nigerian paper NATIONAL CONCORD and Deneke Berhanu, reporter of the Ethiopian paper YEZAREYTU ETHIOPIA to attend the invitation training course for journalists of the Third World countries.

CSO: 4100/254

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES WELCOME EQUATORIAL GUINEAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

SK210414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Aug (KCNA)--Papers here today come out with editorials welcoming the official state visit to Korea by Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, upon the invitation of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In an editorial titled "Goodwill Envoy From Western Africa", NODONG SINMUN says:

The visit by President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo to our country this time will mark a significant occasion in strengthening and developing anew the relations of friendship and cooperation sealed between the peoples of Korea and Equatorial Guinea. This will also contribute to the common cause of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and developing countries who are struggling for national independence and the independent development of their countries under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Equatorial Guinean people are a courageous and industrial people now building a new society after having achieved the country's independence through their protracted struggle against the colonialists.

Today they are dynamically advancing along the road of independence under the leadership of President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo. They have made a gigantic advance in the endeavours to consolidate political independence and achieve economic self-reliance.

The Equatorial Guinea Government pursues the policy of non-alignment and neutrality in its external activity and develops friendly and cooperative relations with all peace-loving countries on the principles of non-interference in other's internal affairs and mutual respect. Equatorial Guinea is making efforts for the complete liberation of Africa and world peace against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the great successes achieved by the Equatorial Guinean people in the struggle for the independent development of the country.

Both Korea and Equatorial Guinea are non-aligned countries. The peoples of the two countries achieved national independence through an arduous struggle against the vicious colonial rule of the imperialists and are now advancing together in the struggle to build an independent new life. Though they are far away from each other geographically, they formed the bonds of friendship and are supporting to and cooperating with each other for the commonness of their past position and fighting goal of today.

The Korean people will do all they can to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Equatorial Guinean people in all fields in the future, too.

CSO: 4100/254

BRIEFS

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARY SPEAKER LEAVES--Pyongyang 23 Aug (KCNA)--His Excellency Erkki Pystynen, speaker of the Finnish Parliament, and madame and his party left here for home Wednesday by plane. The guests were seen off at the airport by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and personages concerned. [Text] [SK230024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2257 GMT 22 Aug 84]

MALTESE PREMIER'S COURTESY CALL--Pyongyang, 21 Aug (KCNA)--Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, on August 21 paid a courtesy call on Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Present on the occasion was the prime minister's party. On hand were Vice-President of the DPRK Yim Chun-chu, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and DPRK Ambassador to Malta Kim Chi-sop. President Kim Il-song had a talk with Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK211704 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1607 GMT 21 Aug 84]

MALIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Republic of Mali Hewrogvy Alioumz Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, left here on August 21 by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam. [Text] [SK212357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 21 Aug 84]

EDUCATION DELEGATION IN NEPAL--Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--Lokendra Bahadur Chand, prime minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, on August 14 met the DPRK Government education delegation headed by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the educational commission. The prime minister stressed that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was making a great development in all fields under the wise leadership of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song. Expressing satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly relations between Nepal and Korea, he said these friendly relations would further develop in the future. He declared that the Nepalese Government had constantly supported the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and this principle would not change in the future. He called for active efforts to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Non-aligned Movement. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were the joint secretary of Foreign Ministry of Nepal and the DPRK ambassador to the country. [Text] [SK201110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 20 Aug 84]

POLISH VISITOR ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 14 Aug (KCNA)--Wlodzimierz Natorf, Polish permanent representative to the United Nations, arrived in Pyongyang on August 13 by air. The guest was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and Polish Ambassador to our country Leon Tomaszewski. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2248 GMT 13 Aug 84 SK]

SOCIALIST SPORTS EVENTS--Athletic teams of our country left Pyongyang on 9 August to participate in various international sports events to be held in socialist countries. The athletic teams were seen off by Pang Myong-chol, vice chairman of the Korea Sports Guidance Committee, and Soviet Embassy officials in our country. [Text] [SK141325 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 9 Aug 84]

CSO: 4110/142

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